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The Weekly Tribune.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

PRESENTATION OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE—ORATORY NOT IN FAVOR—DEPARTMENT CHRONOLOGY—MR. EVARTS TAKES EXCEPTION TO THE WORD "DARE"—THE CABINET NEXT TO TAKE THE STAND.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 15, 1868.

The proceedings of the Court of Impeachment were not very interesting or important to-day. Mr. Stanbery was unable to attend, and his associates were not sufficiently familiar with the character of the evidence yet in reserve to warrant them in proceeding with oral testimony. So Mr. Curtis announced, soon after the opening of the Court, that he would consume the day in the presentation of documentary testimony. Previous to this, however, some time had been spent in a repetition of the attempt which was made yesterday, to give the Managers and Counsel opportunities for speeches that are not allowed by the existing rule. The subject came up on a motion by Mr. Sumner to allow such of the Managers and Counsel as are crowded out by the rules to print their arguments as part of the proceedings of the Court. For this Mr. Conness moved a substitute, allowing each side four days for oratory, after the close of the testimony. Mr. Drake moved to postpone the whole subject indefinitely, and this was done by 37 to 15.

The first document presented in evidence was the appointment of Thomas Ewing of Ohio as Secretary of War, made by the President on the 22d of February. The nomination was made on that day, as testified by the President's Secretary; but when the Secretary reached the Capitol, the Senate had adjourned. It did not, therefore, reach the Senate until Monday, Feb. 24. The next document offered was the Message of the President in answer to the Executive resolution of the 21st, which pronounced the removal of Secretary Stanton illegal and unconstitutional. This message was dated Feb. 24. Mr. Butler promptly objected to its introduction, on the ground that it was a declaration made after the crime had been committed. He concluded by asking whether the counsel for the President dare offer such a thing in evidence. This brought Mr. Evarts to his feet in a short speech, in which he sharply rebuked Mr. Butler for his word "dare." He said that the President's counsel might claim some superiority in law and evidence, but in the measure of daring they certainly could not compete with the Managers. After considerable debate, the Chief-Justice expressed the opinion that the message was not competent evidence. He would, however, submit the question to the Senate if any Senator desired it. No Senator desired it, and the document was ruled out. Next, the counsel presented a long list of appointments, made during preceding administrations without the advice and consent of the Senate while the Senate was in session. These were not put in as testimony, but were ordered to be printed and laid on the desks of Senators. The residue of the day's session was occupied in the introduction of documents of various kinds, none of them new to the public or important in their character. At half-past three, the counsel having finished the work which they had appointed for the day, the Court adjourned.

An eminent American embassador at a European court, writes to a friend at Washington, that there is much speculation in the diplomatic world respecting the impeachment of the President. It is argued that the President is the executor of the laws, and he is bound to obey as well as enforce them. Diplomatists hold that the head of the Republic as well as its humblest citizen is responsible for violation of law and that if the offenses charged against him are proved he has committed a constitutional crime for which he must suffer the penalty prescribed by the Constitution. It is said all around that it is desirable for the welfare of the people of Europe that its sovereigns should be held to a like responsibility for their acts. Whichever way the impeachment terminates it will increase the respect entertained for the United States in Europe. Should the President be acquitted, it will be said that justice has triumphed, because of the want of proof. Should he be convicted, it will [illegible] proved, and on the facts he was proved guilty of a violation of constitutional obligations. This trial will have a tendency to excite public opinion in Europe to the necessity of a personal responsibility by monarchs for the acts of the executive branch of the governments. It will be another of those great historical acts of the United States which exert a world-wide influence for the benefit of humanity and the cause of popular liberty. The foregoing is a literal transcript of the Foreign Ministers' communication on this subject.

MR. STANBERY STILL ABSENT—A WILLING WITNESS FOR THE PRESIDENT—THE SENATE RULES OUT IRRELEVANT TESTIMONY, AND MR. EVARTS RESTS FOR THE DAY—GEN. BUTLER WINS A ROUND OF APPLAUSE—THE VILLAINIES OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 16, 1868.

At the opening of the Impeachment Court, this morning, which was in the usual stereotyped form, the galleries were but partly filled, owing to the drenching rain-storm, which continued through the morning hours and until long after noon. At 1 o'clock, however, every seat was filled. Immediately after the organization, Mr. Sumner, with a view of expediting business, perhaps, and of sweeping away all the objections which may hereafter be urged against the trial by partisans, offered an order providing for the reception of all the testimony, not of a trivial or irrelevant character, which either side may offer. But this did not meet the wishes of the Senate, and it was voted down, 33 to 11. Mr. Evarts next expressed his regret that Mr. Stanbery was still unable to attend, and said that the President's counsel would, however, offer such evidence as it was possible to offer without the advice of that gentleman. After the presentation of some documentary evidence, the defense called Walter S. Cox, a lawyer of this city, who was retained by Gen. Thomas at the time of his (Thomas's) arrest, last February. Mr. Butler objected to this testimony, on the ground that it was totally irrelevant, and that Cox had nothing whatever to do with the case. Then came the tedious formality of reducing the question to writing, and then more entertaining passes between counsel. Mr. Curtis offered to prove by the witness that he was employed by the President to defend Thomas, and to take such proceedings in the case as would bring it up in the Supreme Court, so that the constitutionality or the reverse of the Tenure-of-Office law might be decided. Gen. Butler urged objections which in any other Court, would have been sufficient to exclude it, but which, under the recent rulings of the Senate, were insufficient. "It is," said Gen. Butler, "in evidence that the President, previous to this, told Lieut.-Gen. Sherman that the lawyers could not make up a case; and now this witness is called to prove that the President was seeking to do that which he before held to be impossible." Mr. Evarts replied, and Mr. Butler rejoined. Mr. Manager Wilson followed in a few trenchant sentences which laid the whole subject bare. The law raised the presumption of guilty intent in the mere fact of the removal of Secretary Stanton and appointment of Thomas, and no subsequent orders of the President to any one could be introduced to repudiate that intent. Mr. Evarts followed, saying that the intent was the only question involved, and so far as the articles of impeachment are concerned, the intent is united to the avowment therein contained. Mr. Butler came to the assault again, and showed how and by whom a quo warranto proceeding could be initiated. Mr. Chase then decided that under the ruling of the Senate on similar questions he considered the evidence admissible. The Yeas and Nays were demanded, and it was admitted by 29 to 21. Mr. Cox then proceeded with his answer, which contained nothing new, and referred altogether to the proceedings before Judge Cartter to the District Supreme Court when Thomas was discharged. Mr. Butler frequently objected to parts of the witness's testimony, which Cox, a lawyer, should have known were not proper testimony. The honorable Manager objected to his "conclusions" and his "thoughts," etc., and the objection rather bothered the respondent's counsel and provoked the laughter of the spectators. Objection was made to the reports of what occurred in court, which should be proved by the record. It was the first time a counsel of a criminal was ever called in a court of justice to prove the proceedings in that court as evidence for that criminal. The witness, however, was allowed to go on, and had got again to the White House and a declaration of the President, when objection was again raised. Messrs. Butler, Curtis, and Bingham had a short skirmish, and the testimony was excluded by a viva voce vote. A question to witness by the President's counsel as to what other proceedings he (witness) had taken to bring the case before the Supreme Court led to another objection on the part of the Managers, which the Chief-Justice overruled, and which ruling the Senate sustained by a majority of four. The reply was substantially that he had filed an information in the nature of a quo warranto. This stage of the case was not reached until 2:17, when a recess was moved and carried.

The Court met again at 2:50. Mr. Butler then began the cross-examination of the witness, who insisted that he considered himself counsel for the President in that case, and that it was his purpose to get the proceedings before the Supreme Court. The cross-examination of the witness was considered exceedingly adroit, and the witness who appeared a most willing witness for the President, and quibbled two or three times, was forced to make some important admissions which the Managers will use with good effect in the summing up, and which were used in the cross-examination of the next witness, who was also a lawyer and the partner of Mr. Cox. Adjutant-Gen. Thomas's counsel, said he moved the discharge in the District Supreme Court, which of course put the habeas corpus business out of the question. Mr. Merrick went on the stand at 3:07 o'clock. The first few questions were not particularly objectionable, and they were allowed to be answered without any interference. Mr. Butler, however, objected to the inquiry whether he had communicated to the President what had occurred in the court; but he subsequently withdrew it, and the question was allowed. Mr. Merrick went on and delivered a set speech, volunteering his opinions without curtailment. The Managers appealed to the Senate, but without avail. The witness testified that he and Attorney-General Stanbery consulted in reference to getting it into the court. The cross-examination was very brief, pointed, and piquant. Mr. Merrick, strange to say, could hardly recollect anything, though he remembered that he was Surratt's counsel, and that Bradley, sen., now debarred, gave some advice in the matter. Gen. Butler dismissed him with ironical politeness, substantially remarking that he would not tax his recollection further.

E. O. Perrin of Brooklyn, who has figured as Secretary of every National Democratic Convention that has been held during the last twenty years, was called at 3:40. The decision of the Senate in his case shortens the trial considerably, and shut out a host of witnesses who have been subpœnaed—that is, unless Senators repeal all rulings made to-day. Perrin said that he was an old friend of Mr. Johnson, having known him in Tennessee and on the stump, and that he called on him with Representative Seely, on the 21st of February. Mr. Butler interposed an objection to the President's declarations: "If Perrin's conversation is allowed to go in, where is the limit to be set? Mr. Johnson conversed with several women—were they, too, to be produced?" Counsel for the President said that what they proposed to prove was that Mr. Johnson said to Mr. Perrin and Mr. Seeley, Member of Congress, that the appointment of Thomas was temporary, and that he would send in the name of a fit person for the office in a few days. The admission of this conversation was argued on both sides with much spirit and ability. Gen. Butler, on the point, made one of those brilliant sallies for which he has made himself so remarkable on the trial. He did not see why a remark, because it was made to a member of Congress, should have its value so enhanced as to become evidence. Here he pulled out of his pocket a small sheet of paper, which was no less than a threatening notice, and read from it the first four words—"Butler, you are a marked man!"—asking, with well-assumed seriousness, if that would be evidence because it was made to him; whereat a shout of laughter rose from all sides of the Chamber from the galleries. At length the Chief-Justice declared himself at a loss how to decide the point, and submitted it to the Senate. The Yeas and Nays were taken, and resulted—Yeas, 37; Nays, 9. The only Democrat who voted against it was Reverdy Johnson. Norton (Democrat), and Sumner, Cole, Edmunds, and Anthony (Republicans), did not vote. Mr. Henderson was absent on account of sickness.

THE COURT TO ASSEMBLE AT ELEVEN—MANAGER BUTLER'S TABLES—THE SWINGING-ROUND-THE-CIRCLE HARANGUES—A LITTLE PLEASANTRY—SECRETARY WELLES ON THE STAND—WHEN AND WHY HIS EXCELLENCY SENT FOR GEN. EMORY.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 17, 1868.

The interest in the Court of Impeachment to-day centered in the introduction of the Cabinet officers as witnesses. Secretaries Welles, Seward, McCulloch, Browning, and Randall were on the floor all day, expecting every moment to be called to the stand. Secretary Seward took a seat next to Mr Chandler, and seemed engaged in friendly converse with that gentleman all day. Mr Randall circulated among the members pretty generally, and was manifestly on good terms with all. The venerable Secretary of the Navy concealed himself in a shady recess until he heard his name called by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

At a little before 2 o'clock [illegible] buzz of excitement on the [illegible] the galleries, by asking the Sergeant-at-Arms [illegible] Welles. Prompt to the call [illegible] Mariner was [illegible] While he took the oath [illegible] forewarned by the counsel up to the [illegible] elevate his voice a little if he desired to be heard. Profiting by this admonition, he gave the Senate no occasion for cries of "Louder," with which so many witnesses in this trial have been interrupted. He was first interrogated upon the date of his commission as Secretary of the Navy. He replied that it was March, 1861. He had been in the Cabinet ever since, but had not been reappointed. He then detailed the occurrences which induced the President to send for Gen. Emory on the 22d of February. His (Welles's) son was at a ball on the 21st, and there learned something of certain movements of troops in the vicinity of Washington. When Welles, senior, learned this news, he thought it expedient instantly to communicate it to the President. He told the President on the 22d, and thereupon Gen. Emory was summoned to the White House to explain these military movements. He sent his son over on the night of the 21st to tell the President what he had heard, but it was too late to see that functionary. Secretary Welles called on the President the next day, the 22d, at noon. At this point, Gen. Butler questioned Mr. Welles critically as to the exact time, and the Secretary was positive that it was 12 meridian on the 22d. Gen. Butler then produced Gen. Emory's testimony, showing that the President sent for him at 10 o'clock the same morning. This spoiled the point which the President's counsel wished to make, namely: that Mr. Johnson sent for Gen. Emory on Mr. Welles's report about the troops. Judge Curtis then asked the Secretary what took place in the Cabinet touching the removal of Secretary Stanton; but Gen. Butler pricked up his ears at this, and entered a very decided objection. The Chief-Justice was very clearly of the opinion that the question was admissible, but Senator Drake demanded the Yeas and Nays. The Court sustained the Chief-Justice by 26 to 23. During the roll-call each side did its best to muster its full strength from the lobbies and cloak rooms. Messrs. Chandler and Nye were temporarily absent, and did not vote. The result was regarded as favorable to the President's cause. Mr. Welles having been instructed to proceed, testified that the Cabinet was unanimous in concurring in the removal of Secretary Stanton, and the appointment of Adj.-Gen. Thomas. This encouraged the President's counsel to develop other Cabinet consultations, and Judge Curtis was very soon asking Mr. Welles to make known the occurrences at the Cabinet meetings during the ten days, when the President had the Tenure-of-Office law in his possession. Gen. Butler very strenuously objected to the introduction of such testimony as this, and cited English and American authority against the theory that a President can justify himself behind the advice of his Cabinet in an illegal act. Mr. Evarts replied at some length, and just when it was thought that a decision was to be reached, Mr. Conness, at the request of the Managers, moved an adjournment, which was carried. He made the motion because the pending question was one which the Managers desired to argue at considerable length. So, at 4:45 the court adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

AN ELABORATE ARGUMENT BY MANAGER WILSON—THE PRESIDENT'S INTENT EXCLUDED—CONSTERNATION OF THE DEMOCRACY—SECRETARIES WELLES AND RANDALL ON THE STAND—GEN. BUTLER'S GLOVES OFF.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1868.

The Impeachment Court, in accordance with the order of the preceding day, was opened at eleven o'clock on Saturday, one hour earlier than usual. When the Chaplain of the Senate ascended to the President's desk to offer prayer, scarcely more than a dozen Senators were in their seats and the galleries were but partially filled. In the ensuing ten minutes the Chief-Justice took his seat. The Sergeant-at-Arms made the customary proclamation beginning, "hear ye, hear ye," and the Managers and the House of Representatives were successively announced. Of the President's counsel, Judge Nelson was the first in his seat; but all his associates, except Mr. Stanbery, entered within the next minutes. The reading of the Journal being the first business in order, Senator Stewart, who appears to have a chronic objection to the perusal of that document, moved that it be omitted; but Senator Drake, who had a number of letters to write, objected, and the Secretary of the Senate read it, in a monotonous, indistinct tone. The question which was before the Court when it adjourned the day before, and which was relative to the proceedings of the Cabinet when the Tenure-of-Office bill was before that body for consideration, was then read in the form of an offer to prove. Mr. Manager Wilson rose to speak on the subject; but, before he had time to address the Chief-Justice, Reverdy Johnson sent up a written question asking the President's counsel whether they understood that the Managers denied the allegation made by the President in his message of Dec. 12, 1867, which was followed on the heels by another query to the same side, by Senator Howard, substantially as follows: "Do you not think that the Tenure-of-Office bill was a question of law to be determined by the Senate; and if so, do you hold that opinions of Cabinet officers on that subject ought now to be adduced to influence the Senate?" Mr. Wilson was then allowed to proceed with his argument, to give the President's counsel opportunity to deliberate on the questions thus presented. He rose at 11:25, and continued to speak, or rather to read—for he read from manuscript—until 12:15. His speech was listened to with the utmost attention, and was considered a very able argument. It was not confined to the particular point before the Court, but embraced the whole subject of Impeachment. It had been prepared in the expectation that the rule limiting the number of speakers would be so modified as to allow more than two to speak on the summing up. Judge Curtis followed Mr. Wilson, but he made no attempt to reply to that gentleman's argument, and confined himself solely to the point before the Court and to the questions propounded to him by the Senators above mentioned. He spoke in his usual slow, deliberative, and unimpassioned manner for about half an hour, when, in reply to a question by Senator Williams, concerning the pertinency to the trial of the advice given to the President by his Cabinet, he said that he thought it strictly pertinent, as going to show the President's views concerning the unconstitutionality of the law. When he sat down, and the Chief-Justice stood erect at his desk the faint murmur of whispered conversation which filled the chamber was immediately suppressed, and all were hushed into perfect silence. The only question before the Senate, said he, respects not the weight but the admissibility of evidence. He gave the opinion that the testimony was proper to be offered as going to show the President's intent. The Yeas and Nays were taken and resulted Yeas 20 and Nays 29. Among those who were present and did not vote, were Messrs. Norton, Nye, and Sumner. Mr. Sprague did not vote at first, and when his name was called the second time and he threw his vote against the ruling of his father-in-law, there was some little laughter in the galleries.

Secretary Welles, who, up to this time, had occupied a Senator's desk, then went on the stand. After the declaration of the vote a buzz of conversation something similar to that which one may hear occasionally in a school-room, only not so loud, arose in the chamber, and continued several minutes. There was some delay in the proceedings. The Managers were consulting on their side, and the President's counsel, too, had their heads together. At length Mr. Evarts said, rather petulantly, "Mr. Chief-Justice: We are ready to proceed with the case." Mr. Evarts and his associates were evidently not pleased with the last vote, and could but ill conceal their dissatisfaction. At 11:48 o'clock, when all was again attention, the next question was asked. The ever-watchful Butler objected to it, on the ground that it came within the last ruling and should be excluded. Mr. Evarts argued it, and Mr. Butler replied. Another vote was taken, and it was rejected by four majority. Another question was propounded, very little more than a mere modification of the preceding queries. Mr. Butler rather pointedly remarked that by a series of well-directed questions the Cabinet proceedings may be ascertained, and he therefore objected. After much debate it was excluded by 30 to 19. It being now five minutes to 2 o'clock, the Court took a recess of fifteen minutes, which was lengthened into half an hour.

The examination of the Secretary was continued. Another question, slightly altered from the preceding, on the same subject, was put. It was excluded by eight majority. The cross-examination was finished at 2.45. It was principally in reference to the movement of the troops. Mr. Edgar T. Welles, son of the Secretary, was examined and cross-examined on the same subject.

Postmaster-Gen. Randall went on the stand at 3 o'clock. He testified concerning the removal of Foster Blodgett. Mr. Evarts offered the order of removal, but Mr. Butler objected to its reception without the presentation also of the complaint on which the order was issued. Several sharp, laconic questions and replies passed between counsel, and then Mr. Butler withdrew the objection, not because he had been foiled, but because he expected to make a stronger point by doing so. In the cross-examination Mr. Butler manipulated Mr. Randall with ungloved hands, and drove him to the wall more than once. Randall assumed an air of independence and superiority, if not of contempt; but he was considerably taken down before he stepped down from the stand. At half past 3 Mr. Sherman with much fuss presented a question in writing, which he evidently considered extremely important, but which had been in one form or the other ruled out four or five times. It created a little excitement, however, and after objection by Mr. Bingham, a vote was taken, and it was ruled out by 26 to 20. Mr. Evarts then informed the Court that the defense had closed, reserving the right to Mr. Stanbery, however, to offer such evidence as he may [illegible]. The announcement was received [illegible] thought lame. That was the first impression; but by and by the President's friends rallied a little, and took a more hopeful view of the case. The Senate adjourned at 4.45.

SECRETARY RANDALL AGAIN ON THE STAND—HIS REASONS FOR A VIOLATION OF THE LAW—GEORGE WASHINGTON'S COMMISSION—THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC—THE TESTIMONY ALL IN—MR. BOUTWELL'S ARGUMENT TO BE HEARD ON WEDNESDAY.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 20, 1868.

The Court of Impeachment was opened at 11 o'clock this morning with the usual formalities. In consequence of the unpropitious weather, the attendance in the galleries was not so large as on some of the preceding days. The Managers and the House of Representatives were consecutively announced. Then came the tedious reading of the Journal, which occupied 10 minutes, after which Judge Curtis rose and said that the counsel for the President considered their side of the case closed. Mr. Bingham, for the Managers, remarked that they might wish to examine witnesses who had not been able to appear, whereupon Reverdy Johnson, in a rather querulous manner, demanded whether the Managers intended to examine witnesses after the commencement of the arguments. Mr. Bingham replied, patronizingly, that they did not, although they were under the impression that such a privilege had been allowed in similar cases.

Mr. Butler entered the Chamber at 11:25, and commenced the rebutting testimony. It was entirely documentary, and not of vital importance. Opening a small volume, the General said that he wished to put in evidence the report of the committee that was appointed by the first Congress to draft a commission for George Washington as Lieutenant-General of the armies of the United States. He then put in the commission itself, which was the only form of commission ever used in this country, except that in late times the words "During the pleasure of the President," have been substituted for the words "During the pleasure of Congress." The next evidence offered was a letter from the Treasury Department showing that the practice in making appointments during a recess of the Senate was not what the defense had alleged. It was a letter written by James Guthrie, who was Secretary of the Treasury in 1855, declining to make an appointment during the recess to an office which had become vacant during the session. Mr. Evarts, who sat in his chair, and seemed very much dejected, asked to see it. Gen. Butler very courteously consented to show it to him, at the same time walking over to the Counsel's table. Mr. Evarts disclaimed all notion of favor, and thereat a titter arose on the floor and in the galleries. After perusing the paper Mr. Evarts informed the Senate that he had no objection, and it went on the record. The learned Manager then made the remark that Postmaster-General Randall had been kind enough to send him the papers relating to Foster Blodgett, which he asked for a few days ago. Until this morning he had not had an opportunity to examine them. He concluded by requesting a few minutes delay for that purpose. Leave was granted, and then followed an intermission of five or six minutes.

Reverdy Johnson, Mr. Morton, and Mr. Conkling improved the opportunity, and indulged in a quiet conversation, while the President's counsel put their heads together, and consulted on the situation.

Mr. Postmaster-General Randall then went on the stand—the last witness called on the trial. At 11.40 Mr. Butler read the indictment found against Mr. Blodgett which contained the old law phrase of "not having the fear of God before his eyes and at the instigation of the devil." The charge was that he committed perjury in taking the test oath, as he had served in the Confederate army. Mr. Butler then asked Mr. Randall whether Mr. Blodgett did not send an answer to the charge, and if that was not a copy of it, handing him a paper. He replied with profound indifference that it was a copy of the papers on file. Mr. Butler was proceeding to read it but Mr. Evarts objected on the ground that it was not relevant. Mr. Butler again attempted to read the paper but the Chief Justice interrupted him and said that he should put in writing what he proposed to prove.

Mr. Butler was not inclined to comply, and again attempted to go on, saying that he should put it in writing after he had stated the ground of his proof. The Chief-Justice would not permit this, and Mr. Butler put the question in writing, as printed in another column. Mr. Evarts spoke against its admission, and Mr. Butler replied, making a complete vindication of Mr. Blodgett. The question was submitted to the Senate, and it was rejected by 21 majority. Among the 14 who voted for its reception were those Senators who have generally so voted in favor of the President's counsel, as to lead many persons to believe them to be opposed to impeachment, such, for example, Messrs. Anthony, Cole, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Morton Ross, Trumbull, Willey and Van Winkle. The next evidence offered was the order creating the Division of the Atlantic, which was introduced to show the President's military action on the same day of the order, restoring Thomas to the Adjutant-General's office. Mr. Evarts objected, and the Chief-Justice proposed to submit it to the Senate; but Mr. Butler withdrew it.

A list of the various officers who might be affected by the claims of the President of the right to remove at pleasure, the number being nearly 72,000, and their salaries nearly $52,000,000, was submitted, and it was allowed to go on the record.

The President's message to the Senate, nominating Thomas to be Brevet Lieutenant-General was next offered. This led to discussion between counsel, and at length it was submitted to the Senate and rejected by 21 majority.

Immediately after this, at 12:54 o'clock, Mr. Butler announced the case for the House of Representatives and the people of the United States against Andrew Johnson closed. Mr. Evarts made the same announcement for the respondent. The Chief-Justice then directed the Managers to proceed with their arguments. Mr. Boutwell said that the duty of opening on the summing up devolved on him, and as he expected to occupy an entire day he would ask the Court to adjourn until to-morrow. Mr. Evarts made a brief allusion to the illness of Mr. Stanbery, and to the part which he was to take in the case. It was possible that if the Court should grant two days intermission he might be able to attend. Reverdy Johnson moved an adjournment to Thursday, but on hearing the voices of several Senators demanding Wednesday he modified it to that day, and it was agreed to. Mr. Logan made an attempt to get his speech on the record, and an order was submitted to that effect; but, objection being made by Senator Doolittle, it went over to Wednesday. The Court then adjourned.

THE TRIAL.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

On Tuesday, owing to the illness of Mr. Stanbery, the Senate sitting as a Court of Impeachment adjourned without doing any business. On Wednesday the Court was opened in due form, and the Managers and Members of the House having been announced, took their places. Messrs. Stevens and Williams were absent at the opening, but appeared shortly afterward. Mr. Stanbery was also absent. After the Journal had been read, the Chief-Justice stated the question to be on the order which was submitted by Senator Sumner yesterday which was read, as follows:

"*Ordered*, That in answer to the motion of the Managers, under the rule limiting the arguments to two on a side, unless otherwise ordered, such other Managers and counsel as choose may print and file arguments at any time before the arguments of the closing Managers."

Senator EDMUNDS—I move to amend the order so that it will read: "May print and file arguments at any time before the argument of the opening Manager shall be concluded, in order that the counsel for the defense may see it and reply to it."

Senator SUMNER—I have no objection to that.

The order as amended was read.

Senator CONNESS made a motion to writing to strike out all after the word "ordered," and insert the following as a substitute:

"That the 21st rule shall be amended so as to allow as many of the Managers and of the counsel for the President to speak on the final argument as shall choose to do so, provided that not more than four days on each side shall be allowed; but the Managers shall make the opening and the closing argument."

Senator DRAKE called for the Yeas and Nays, and the substitute was lost.

The question was stated to be on the order.

Senator DOOLITTLE—Mr. Chief-Justice, I prefer oral arguments to printed ones, and I submit the following, notwithstanding that there are but four [Cries of "order, order"] of the counsel for the President and six of the Managers of the House. [Order, order.] I have sent to the Chair an order which I will ask to have read. It was read as follows:

"Strike out all after the word "ordered," and insert: That upon the final argument two Managers of the House open, two of the counsel for the respondent reply, then two of the Managers speak, and they to be followed by the two other counsel for the respondent, and then in turn to be followed by the two other Managers of the House, who shall conclude the argument."

Mr. DRAKE—Mr. President, I move the indefinite postponement of the whole proposition, together with the subject.

Mr. SUMNER called for the Yeas and Nays, and the motion was carried.

So the subject was indefinitely postponed.

Senator PERRY offered the following order:

"Ordered, That the 12th rule be so amended as that the hour of the day at which the Senate shall sit upon the trial now pending, shall be, unless otherwise ordered, 11 o'clock, forenoon, and that there shall be a recess of 30 minutes each day, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m."

The order was rejected.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE directed the counsel to proceed with the case.

Mr. EVARTS—Mr. President and Senators: Although I am not able to announce, as I should be very glad to do, that our associate, Mr. Stanbery, according to the hopes we entertained, has been able to come on to-day, yet I am happy to say that he is quite convalescent, and cannot be long kept from [illegible] ever we may properly do [illegible] cause, we propose to proceed [illegible] Mr. CURTIS [illegible] Executive Clerk of the [illegible] of Thomas Ewing, sr., of Ohio, [illegible] of War, on the 21st of February, 1868.

Senator SHERMAN said that if a motion was considered necessary he would move that the Executive Clerk of the Senate be sworn as a witness in the case.

The motion was agreed to, and the Executive Clerk of the Senate, Dewitt C. Clarke, was sworn and examined by Mr. Curtis, as follows:

DEWITT C. CLARKE'S TESTIMONY.

Q. State what document you have before you? A. I have the original nomination by the President of Thomas Ewing, sr., as Secretary of the Department of War.

Mr. CURTIS—Please to read it.

Witness read as follows:

"*To the Senate of the United States:*

"I nominate Thomas Ewing, sr., of Ohio, as Secretary for the Department of War. ANDREW JOHNSON.

"Washington, D. C., February 21, 1868."

Q. On what day was that actually received by you? A. On the 22d of February.

Mr. CURTIS—I now desire to put in evidence a copy of the message from the President of the United States to the Senate of the United States, which bears date of the 24th of February, 1868. I have a printed copy, which is an authorized copy, and I suppose it will not be objected to.

Mr. BUTLER—The article of proof is not objected to, but the proof itself is objected for a very plain reason: This message was sent after the President was impeached by the House, and of course his declarations put in, or attempted to be put in, after his impeachment, whether directed to the Senate or to anybody else, cannot be given in evidence. The exact order of time may not be in the minds of Senators, and I will therefore state it. On the 21st of February a resolution was offered in the House looking to the impeachment of the President, and it was referred to a Committee. On the 22d of February the Committee reported, and the impeachment was actually voted. Then intervened Sunday, the 23d. Any message sent on the 24th of February must have been known to the President to be after his impeachment.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE directed the counsel for the President to put in writing what they proposed to prove. While they were engaged in doing so, Mr. BUTLER said that, to prevent mistake, he had sent the Clerk of the House for the record of the proceedings on Impeachment. Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House, having come in soon afterward, and handed the House Journal to Mr. Butler,

Mr. BUTLER said [illegible] find, upon examination, that the state of the record is this: On the 21st of February the resolution of impeachment was prepared, and referred to a committee on the 22d the committee reported, and that report was debated through the 22d and into Monday, the 24th, and the actual vote was taken on Monday, the 24th.

Mr. EVARTS—Late in the afternoon—five o'clock.

The proposition was argued at length.

Mr. CURTIS then offered to put evidence a tabular statement compiled in the office of the Attorney-General, containing a list of executive officers of the United States, with their statutory terms or act of Congress creating the office, the name or title of the office, showing whether the Tenure was for a definite term, at the pleasure of the President, or for an indefinite. He said that of course it was not strictly evidence, but it had been compiled as a matter of convenience, and he desired to have it printed so that it might be used in argument of counsel on both sides.

After some objection and interlocutory remarks by Mr. Butler, the paper was, on motion of Mr. Trumbull, ordered to be printed as a part of the proceedings.

Mr. Curtis then offered in evidence papers in the case of the removal of Mr. Pickering by President Adams, remarking that it was substantially the same as had been put in evidence by Mr. Butler, except that it was more formal.

The witness (Mr. Dewitt C. Clarke) here desired to make a correction of his testimony to the effect that the message of the President was not delivered to him on the 22d of February, but on the 24th of February; that it was brought up by Mr. Moore, the President's private secretary, on the 22d of February, but that the Senate not being in session, Mr. Moore returned with it to the Executive Mansion and returned it on the 24th.

Mr. CURTIS—Do I understand your statement now to be that Col. Moore brought it and delivered it to you on the 22d of February? A. He brought it up on the 22d; he did not deliver it to me as the Senate was not in session.

Q. He took it away, and brought it back on the 24th? A. Yes.

Mr. BUTLER—How did you know that he brought it here on the 22d? A. Only by information from Col. Moore.

Q. Then you have been telling us what Col. Moore told you? A. That is all.

Mr. BUTLER—Then we do not want anything more of what Col. Moore told you.

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Mr. CURTIS put in evidence, without objection, certified copies of the appointment, by President Tyler, on the 29th February, 1844, of John Nelson, Attorney-General, to discharge the duties of Secretary of State, *ad interim*, till a successor to Mr. Upshur should be appointed, and of the subsequent confirmation by the Senate, on Feb 6, 1844, of John C. Calhoun to that office; also the appointment, by President Fillmore, on July 23, 1850, of Winfield Scott as Secretary of War, *ad interim*, in place of George W. Crawford, and of the confirmation by the Senate on August 15, 1850, of Charles M. Conrad as Secretary of War.

Mr. CURTIS also offered in evidence the appointment by Mr. Buchanan in January, 1861, of Moses Kelley as Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. BUTLER inquired whether counsel had any record of what had become of the Secretary of the Interior at that time, whether he had resigned, or had run away, or what? [Laughter.]

Mr. CURTIS was not informed, and could not speak either from the record or from recollection.

Mr. CURTIS also offered in evidence the appointment by President Lincoln of Caleb B. Smith as Secretary of the Interior; also a document relating to the removal from office of the Collector and Appraiser of Merchandise of Philadelphia.

Mr. BUTLER objected to putting in evidence the letter of removal by McClintock Young, Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. CURTIS inquired whether the Manager wanted evidence that McClintock Young was Acting Secretary of the Treasury?

Mr. BUTLER replied that he did not.

Mr. CURTIS remarked that the documents were certified by the Secretary of the Treasury as coming from the records of that Department. They were offered in evidence to show the fact of the removal by Mr. Young, who said that it was by direction of the President.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE put the question to the Senate, adding that in his opinion the evidence was competent in substance. Whether it was so in form was for the Senate to decide.

The evidence was admitted by a vote of 36 to 16.

By consent the documents were considered read.

Mr. CURTIS—There is another document from the Navy Department, which I suppose is not distinguishable from those which had just been admitted. It purports to be a list of civil officers appointed for four years, under the statute of the 15th of May, 1820, and removable from office at pleasure. With their removals is indicated the portions of the terms of their offices which have not expired. Then comes a list, giving the name of the officer, the date of his general appointment, and by whom removed, in tabular form.

No objection being made, they were read.

Mr. CURTIS—I now offer in evidence, from the Journal of the Senate, Vol. 4, second session 36th Congress, page 1, the Message of President Buchanan to the Senate, in reference to the office of Secretary for the Department of War, and to the manner in which he had filled that office in place of Mr. Floyd. Accompanying that Message is a list of the names of persons, as shown by the records of the State Department, who discharged the duties of Cabinet officers, whether by appointment made during the recess of the Senate or as *ad interim* appointments. This list is presented as an appendix to the Message and I wish the Message to be read.

Mr. CURTIS—I offer it to show the practice of the Government.

Mr BUTLER—I object, once for all, to the practice of the Government being shown by the acts of James Buchanan or Jeremiah Black.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE put the question to the Senate, and the testimony was admitted without division.

The CLERK then read Mr. Buchanan's message about filling the office of Secretary of War vacated by the resignation of Mr. Floyd.

Mr. CURTIS—I now desire to move for an order on the proper officer of the Senate, to furnish, so that we may put it into the case, a statement of the dates, of the beginning and end, of each session of the Senate, including its executive, as well as legislative sessions, from the origin of the Government down to the present time. That will enable us, by comparing the dates with those facts, which we have put into the case, to see what was done within, and what was done without the sessions of the Senate.

The Chief Justice, was understood to say, that that order would be required to be made in legislative session.

Mr. CURTIS then said—We have now concluded our documentary evidence, as, at present advised. We may, possibly, desire hereafter, to offer some additional evidence of this character, but as we now understand it, we shall have no more to offer.

The Court then, on motion of Senator JOHNSON, at 4 o'clock, adjourned till noon to morrow.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Court was opened in due form. All the Managers were in the Chamber. Mr. Stanbery was again absent. On motion, the reading of the minutes was omitted.

Senator SUMNER rose and said: Mr. Chief-Justice, I send to the chair a declaration of opinion, to be adopted by the Senate, as an answer to the constantly recurring questions on the admissibility of testimony.

The paper, which was read by the Clerk, recites Senator Sumner's opinion that, this being a trial of impeachment before the Senate of the United States, and not a proceeding by indictment in an inferior Court, Senators are judges of law as well as of fact, from whose decision there is no appeal; that, therefore, the ordinary reasons for the exclusion of testimony do not exist, and that, therefore, it is deemed advisable that all evidence, not trivial, or obviously irrelevant, shall be admitted; it being understood that, to decide its value, it shall be carefully considered on its final judgment.

Mr. CONNESS moved to lay the paper on the table, and the motion was agreed to.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE directed counsel to proceed.

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Mr. CURTIS—Mr. Chief-Justice: I offer two documents received this morning, coming from the Department of State, in character precisely similar to some of those received yesterday. They are continuations of what was put in yesterday, so as to bring the evidence of the practice of the Government down to a more recent period.

They were considered read.

Mr. CURTIS—I will now put in evidence, so that they will be printed with this documentary evidence, two statements, furnished by the Secretary of the Senate under the order of the Senate, one showing the beginning and ending of each legislative session of Congress from 1789 to 1868; the other being the beginning and ending of each special session of the Senate from 1789 to [illegible].

They were considered read.

MR. WALTER S. COX'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Walter S. Cox was sworn in behalf of the respondent, [illegible] by Mr Curtis:

Senator EDMUNDS asked that the offer of evidence [illegible] precisely [illegible] might understand [illegible].

The proposition was reduced to writing as follows:

We offer to prove that Mr Cox was employed professionally by the President, in the presence of Gen. Thomas, to take such legal proceedings in the case that had been commenced against Gen. Thomas as would be effectual to raise judicially the question of Mr. Stanton's legal right to have and hold the office of Secretary for the Department of War against the authority of the President, and also an order to obtain a writ of quo warranto for the same purpose, and we shall expect to follow up this proof by evidence of what was done by the witness in pursuance of the above employment.

Senator EDMUNDS asked what was the date of this interview.

Mr. CURTIS replied that it was the 22d of February.

The question was submitted by the Chief-Justice.

Senator DRAKE called for the Yeas and Nays on admitting the evidence.

The vote resulted—Yeas, 29; Nays, 21.

Mr. CURTIS resumed the examination of the witness, as follows:

Q. Now state what occurred between Gen. Thomas and the President and yourself on that occasion? A. After referring to the appointment of Gen. Thomas as Secretary of War *ad interim*, the President stated that Mr. Stanton had refused to surrender possession of the Department to Gen. Thomas, and that he desired the necessary legal proceedings to be instituted without delay to test Gen. Thomas's right to the office, and to put him in possession; I inquired if the Attorney-General was to act in the matter, whether I could consult with him; the President stated that the Attorney-General had been so much occupied in the Supreme Court that he had not had time to look into the authorities, but he would be glad if I would confer with him; I promised to do so, and stated that I would examine the subject immediately, and soon after I took my leave.

The witness then went on to detail the action taken in the case of Adj.-Gen. Thomas, but developed no facts with which our readers are not already familiar.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Court was opened in due form, and the reading of the Journal was omitted.

WASHINGTON'S COMMISSION AS LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

Mr. CURTIS—We offer in evidence this document. It is the commission issued by President Adams to Gen. Washington, constituting him Lieutenant-General of the Army of the United States. The purpose is to show the form in which commissions were issued at that day to high military officers. It is the most conspicuous instance in our history as regards the practice.

The paper was read.

SECRETARY WELLES'S TESTIMONY.

Gideon Welles sworn on behalf of the respondent, and examined by Mr. EVARTS.

Q. Do you remember on the 21st of February last your attention being drawn to some movements of troops or military officers? A. On the evening of the 21st of February my attention was called to some movements that were made then.

Q. How was that brought to your attention? A. My son brought them to my attention; he had been attending a party, and an order came to the party requiring all officers under the command of Gen. Emory to repair forthwith to headquarters.

Q. Did you, in consequence of that, seek or have an interview with the President of the United States? A. I requested my son to go over that evening or the following day.

Mr. BUTLER—Stop a moment.

Mr. EVARTS—You attempted to send a message at that time? A. I did; on Saturday, the 22d, I went myself, about noon, to see the President on this subject; I told him what I had heard, and asked him what it meant.

Mr. BUTLER—We object to that conversation, and before we go to the objection, I would like to ask the witness to fix the time a little more correctly.

Witness—About 12 o'clock on the 22d of February.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE considered the evidence competent, and no Senator raising a question, it was admitted.

The question was again read.

Witness—I cannot repeat the words; I should think the words of the President were: "I don't know what Emory means," or "I don't know what Emory is about." I remarked that I thought he ought to know that when he was sending for his officers at such a time it must be for some reason; he hesitated somewhat; we had a little conversation; I think he said he would send for him; either that, or that he would send and inquire into it; I think he said he would send for him.

Mr. EVARTS—Now, I offer to prove that on this occasion the President communicated to Mr. Welles and the other members of the Cabinet, before the meeting broke up, that he had removed Mr. Stanton and appointed Gen. Thomas Secretary of War *ad interim*, and that upon the inquiry by Mr. Welles whether Gen. Thomas was in possession of the office, that the President replied he was, and upon further question of Mr. Welles whether Mr. Stanton acquiesced, the President replied that he did, all that he required was time to remove his papers.

Mr. BUTLER objected that it could not be evidence.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE expressed the opinion that the evidence was admissible as a part of a transaction that forms the basis of several of the articles, and that it is proper to aid in forming an enlightened judgment in regard to the intent of the President.

Senators asked for a vote.

The Senate voted on the question of admitting the testimony as follows: Yeas, 26; Nays, 23.

So the testimony was admitted and the examination of the witness was continued by Mr. Evarts.

To the witness—Please state what communication was made by the President to the Cabinet on the subject of the removal of Mr. Stanton, and of the appointment of Gen. Thomas, and what passed at that time? Witness—After the Department duties had been disposed of the President remarked that before the Cabinet separated it was proper for him to say that he had removed Mr. Stanton and appointed Adjutant-Gen. Thomas Secretary of War *ad interim*; I asked him whether Gen. Thomas was in possession, and the President said he was; I inquired whether—

Senator HOWARD rose, and complained that it was impossible to hear the witness.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE—There is too much conversation in the Chamber.

The witness continued: I inquired whether Gen. Thomas was in possession, and the President said he was, but that Mr. Stanton required some little time to remove his writings—his papers. I said, or perhaps I asked, Does Mr Stanton then acquiesce in it? He said he did, as he understood it.

Mr. EVARTS—Was it a part of the President's answer that "all Mr. Stanton required was time to remove his papers

Witness—The President made that remark when I inquired if Gen. Thomas was in possession.

Q. Was the time at which this announcement of the President's was made, in accordance with the ordinary routine of your meetings as to such subjects? A. It was. The President usually communicated after the Secretaries had got through with the several Department officers.

Q. Who were present, and what was done on the first occasion? A. The first occasion was, I think, on Friday, the 15th of February, 1867.

Q. At the Cabinet meeting who were present? A. I think all the Cabinet were.

Q. Was Mr. Stanton there? A. Mr. Stanton, was there, I think, on that occasion. The President said that he had two bills about which he wanted to be advised; one of them was—

Mr BUTLER, interrupting—We object to evidence of what took place there.

Mr EVARTS, to the witness—This civil Tenure-of-Office act was the subject of consideration there? A. It was submitted there.

Q. How was it brought to the attention of the Cabinet? A. By the President.

Q. As a matter of consideration for the Senate? A. For consultation and for the advice of members of the Cabinet.

Q. How did he submit the matter to your consideration?

Mr BUTLER, (interrupting)—If that envelopes anything is said we object.

Mr. EVARTS—Yes, it does.

Mr. BUTLER—We object to anything which took place in the Cabinet consultation, and, in order to have this brought to a point, we should like the offer of proof to be in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE directed the counsel for the President to put their offer in writing.

Mr. EVARTS—We will present the whole matter in writing.

Mr. BUTLER complied, and the offer was read as follows:

"We offer to prove that the President, at a meeting of the Cabinet while the bill was before the President for his approval, laid before the Cabinet the Tenure-of-Civil-Office bill for their consideration and advice to the President respecting his approval of the bill, and that thereupon the members of the Cabinet then present gave their advice to the President that the bill was unconstitutional, and should be returned to Congress with his objections, and that the duty of preparing a message setting forth the objections to the constitutionality of the bill was devolved upon Mr. Seward and Mr. Stanton. This to be followed by proof as to what was done by the President and Cabinet up to the time of sending the message by the President."

Senator SHERMAN—Does that offer give the date?

Mr. EVARTS—It gives the date as during the time the bill was before the President.

Senator CONKLING—During the ten days?

Mr. EVARTS—We omitted the precise date because there were two occasions.

Pending the argument the Senate adjourned.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Court met at 11 o'clock, and Mr. DRAKE objecting to the omission of the reading of the journal, it was read. The CHIEF-JUSTICE announced the pending question.

After a very extended argument the question was submitted to the Senate and the evidence excluded. Yeas 20; Nays 29.

SECRETARY WELLES AGAIN ON THE STAND.

Secretary Welles was then called to the stand, and his examination was resumed as follows by Mr. EVARTS:

Q. At the Cabinet meetings held during the period from the presentation of the bill to the President until his message sending in his objections was completed was the question whether Mr. Stanton was within the operation of the Civil Tenure not the subject of consideration and determination?

Mr. BUTLER—We object.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE directed the counsel to put the offer in writing.

The offer was reduced to writing as follows:

"We offer to prove that at the meeting of the Cabinet at which Mr. [illegible] was present, held while the Tenure-of-Office act was before the President for approval, the advice of the Cabinet in reference to the same was asked by the President and given by the Cabinet, and thereupon the question whether Mr Stanton and the other Secretaries who had received their appointment from Mr Lincoln were within the restrictions of the President's power of removal from office created by said act was considered, and the opinion expressed that the Secretaries appointed by Mr. Lincoln were not within the restrictions."

The CHIEF-JUSTICE.—The Chief-Justice is of opinion that the testimony is proper to be taken into consideration by the Senate sitting as a Court of Impeachment, [illegible] to determine what extent the Senate propose to give to its previous ruling, or how far the principle of that ruling is applicable to the present question. I will, therefore, submit the question to the Senate.

The vote resulted—Yeas, 22; Nays, 26.

Mr. EVARTS—At any of the Cabinet meetings held between the [illegible] Civil Tenure [illegible] as affected by the operations of [illegible] come up for the consideration of the Cabinet?

Witness, in reply to the question—Yes.

Mr. EVARTS—Did it come up repeatedly? A. On some two occasions.

Q. During these conversations and discussions, was the question of the importance of having some determination, judicial in its character, of the constitutionality of that law considered?

Mr BUTLER—We object.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE directed the counsel to reduce the offer of proof to writing.

The offer was reduced to writing, as follows:

"We offer to prove that at the Cabinet meetings between the passage of the Tenure-of-Office bill and the order of the 21st of February, 1868, for the removal of Mr. Stanton, on occasions when the condition of the public service, as affected by the operations of that law, came up for the consideration and advice of the Cabinet, it was considered by the President and Cabinet that a proper regard for the public service made it desirable that on some proper case a judicial determination of the constitutionality of the law should be obtained."

Mr. BUTLER objected, and said that the Managers understood that the Senate had determined that Cabinet discussions should not be a shield to the President.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE submitted the question to the Senate upon the admissibility of the testimony.

The vote resulted, Yeas, 19, Nays, 30.

EXAMINATION OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL RANDALL.

Alexander W. Randall sworn on behalf of the respondent, and examined by Mr EVARTS.

Mr. Randall testified that as Postmaster-General, he suspended the Postmaster at Augusta, Ga., Foster Blodgett, without the knowledge of the President. The evidence was objected to.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE asked the counsel to put their offer of evidence in writing.

The offer of evidence was reduced to writing as follows: "We offer in evidence the official action of the Post-Office Department as evidence, in the removal of Mr. Blodgett, which removal was put in evidence by oral testimony by the Managers."

The CHIEF-JUSTICE held the evidence competent.

Mr. BUTLER would not object any further.

The papers were thereupon read.

The first paper, marked "A," dated Jan. 2, 1868, was a paper from the Post-Office Department to the effect that it appearing from an exemplified copy of a bill of indictment now on file in the Department that Foster Blodgett, Postmaster of Augusta, Ga., has been indicted in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Georgia, for perjury, he be suspended from office, and that George W. Somers be designated special agent to take charge of the Post-Office at that point. The paper marked "B" is a notification to all concerned of the change in the office. The paper marked "C" was a letter inclosing blank forms of the bond to be entered into by Mr. Somers, and the paper marked "D" was a copy of a communication to Mr. Blodgett announcing his suspension for the cause named.

Senator SHERMAN—I desire to submit this question to the witness or any member of the Cabinet:

"State if after the 26th of March, 1867, the date of the passage of the Tenure-of-Office act, the question whether the Secretaries appointed by President Lincoln were included in the provisions of that act came before the Cabinet for discussion, and if so, what opinion was given on the question by members of the Cabinet to the President."

Mr. BINGHAM—I desire to object to that on the ground of incompetency, and because the question comes directly within the ruling of the Senate two or three times made this day.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE thought it a proper question to be put to the witness; but whether it should be answered was for the Senate to judge.

Mr. BUTLER desired to have read the offer of evidence which had already been excluded, and which he held covered exactly the same ground.

The offer of proof referred to was as follows:

"We offer to prove that at the meetings of the Cabinet, at which Mr Stanton was present, that while the Tenure-of-Office bill was before the President for approval, the advice of the Cabinet in reference to the same was asked by the President and given by the Cabinet, and thereupon, the question whether Mr Stanton and the other Secretaries who had received their appointments from Mr. Lincoln were within the restrictions on the President's power of removal from office created by said act was considered, and the opinion was expressed that those Secretaries appointed by Mr Lincoln were not within such restrictions."

The vote resulted Yeas 20, Nays 26.

So the question was excluded.

Mr. EVARTS—Mr. Chief-Justice and Senators, the counsel for the President are now able to state that the evidence on his part is closed, as they understand their duty in the case. The conduct of the proofs, however, has been mainly intrusted to Mr. Stanbery, both on the part of the counsel and for some personal reasons in reference to his previous knowledge of the controversy and of the matters to be put in evidence, from his official familiarity with the question. Mr. Stanbery's health, we are sorry to say, is still such as to have precluded anything like a serious conference with him since he was taken ill. We submit, therefore, to the Senate, that in such consideration it is possible some other proof may be needed to be offered, but we do not at present expect that it will be so.

Senator JOHNSON asked the Managers whether they had any proof to offer.

Mr. BUTLER was understood to say they had none to offer until the defense was through.

Mr. EVARTS—We suppose ourselves to be through. I have only to state that in the absence of Mr. Stanbery some further evidence may need to be offered which we do not at all expect.

The Court adjourned to Monday at 11 o'clock.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings of the Senate on the Impeachment trial were unimportant except as to the formal closing of the case. Some additional documentary evidence was offered, but the Senate continued in session for only a short time, and then adjourned until to-day, when Mr. Boutwell begins the summing up.

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From The Atlantic Monthly for April.

THE CLEAR VISION.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

I did but dream. I never knew
What charms our sternest season wore.
Was never yet the sky so blue,
Was never earth so white before.
Till now I never saw the glow
Of sunset on yon hills of snow,
And never learned the bough's designs
Of beauty in its leafless lines.

Did ever such a morning break
As that my eastern windows see?
Did ever such a moonlight take
Weird photographs of shrub and tree?
Rang ever bells so wild and fleet
The music of the Winter street?
Was ever yet a sound by half
So merry as yon schoolboy's laugh?

O earth! with gladness overfraught,
No added charm thy face hath found;
Within my heart the change is wrought,
My footsteps make enchanted ground.
From couch of pain and curtained room
Forth to thy light and air I come,
To find in all that meets my eyes
The freshness of a glad surprise.

Fair seem these Winter days, and soon
Shall blow the warm west winds of Spring,
To set the unbound rills in tune,
And hither urge the bluebird's wing.
The vales shall laugh in flowers, the woods
Grow misty green with leafing buds,
And violets and windflowers sway
Against the throbbing heart of May.

Break forth, my lips, in praise, and own
The wiser love severely kind;
Since, richer for its chastening grown,
I see, whereas I once was blind.
The world, O Father! hath not wronged
With loss of life by thee prolonged;
But still, with every added year,
More beautiful Thy works appear.

As Thou hast made thy world without,
Make Thou more fair my world within;
Shine through its lingering clouds of doubt;
Rebuke its haunting shapes of sin;
Fill, brief or long, my granted span
Of life with love to Thee and man;
Strike when Thou wilt the hour of rest,
But let my last days be my best.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BAKER'S NILE TRIBUTARIES OF ABYSSINIA.

EXPLORATION OF THE NILE TRIBUTARIES OF ABYSSINIA. By Sir S. W. BAKER. 8vo. pp. 608. Hartford. G. D. Case & Co.

Few recent books of travel have gained so large a degree of public interest and favor among intelligent readers in Great Britain, as this admirable record of scientific exploration, geographical discovery, and personal adventure. Its republication in an American edition will bring it to the acquaintance of the lovers of good books in this country, who will find in it an overflowing source of entertainment and instruction. The previous work of the author on the "Great Basin of the Nile," gives a complete account of the equatorial lake system from which the famous Egyptian river derives its origin. It is shown in that volume that the rainfall of the equatorial districts supplies two vast lakes of sufficient magnitude to support the Nile throughout its entire course, through the burning sands of the desert until it reaches the Delta of Lower Egypt. The present work is devoted to another system of tributaries, with an origin entirely separate from the lake sources of Central Africa, and supplying the water for the overflow on which the fertility of Egypt depends. The portion of Africa which was explored by the author in the course of his geographical researches in regard to the Abyssinian tributaries is inhabited by Christian and Mohammedan races, and affords abundant materials for a series of vivid pictures which lend a peculiar charm to his work, apart from its value and interest in a scientific point of view. Many of these describe his sporting adventures, which he evidently pursued with the keen relish of a British Nimrod. Here is his account of his first experience in gazelle shooting.

In the evening I went out stalking in the desert, and returned with five fine buck gazelles. These beautiful creatures so exactly resemble the color of the sandy deserts which they inhabit, that they are most difficult to distinguish, and their extreme shyness renders stalking upon foot very uncertain. I accordingly employed an [illegible] camel, under cover of which I could generally manage to approach within a hundred yards. A buck gazelle weighs from sixty to seventy pounds, and is the perfection of muscular development. No person who has seen the gazelles in confinement in a temperate climate, can form an idea of the beauty of the animal in its native desert. Born in the scorching sun, nursed on the burning sand of the treeless and shadeless wilderness, the gazelle is among the antelope tribe as the Arab horse is among its brethren, the high-bred and superlative beauty of the race. The skin is a color difficult to describe, as it varies between the lightest mauve and yellowish brown; the belly is snow-white; the legs, from the knee downward, are also white, and are as fine as though carved from ivory; the hoof is beautifully shaped, and tapers to a sharp point; the head of the buck [illegible] the large black eye of the gazelle. Although the desert appears incapable of supporting animal life, there are in the undulating surface numerous shallow sandy ravines, in which are tufts of an herbage so coarse that, as a source of nourishment, it would be valueless to a domestic animal; nevertheless, upon this dry and wiry substance the delicate gazelles subsist, and, although they never fatten, they are exceedingly fleshy, and in excellent condition. Entirely free from fat, and nevertheless a mass of muscle and sinew, the gazelle is the fastest of the antelope tribe. Proud of its strength, and confident in its agility, it will generally bound perpendicularly four or five feet from the ground, several times, before it starts at full speed, as though to test the quality of its sinews before the race. The Arabs course them with greyhounds, and sometimes they are caught by running several dogs at the same time; but this result is from the folly of the gazelle, which at first distances his pursuers like the wind; but, secure in its speed, it halts and faces the dogs, exhausting itself by bounding exultingly in the air; in the mean time the greyhounds are closing up, and diminishing the chance of escape. As a rule, notwithstanding this absurdity of the gazelle, it has the best of the race, and the greyhounds return crestfallen and beaten. Altogether it is the most beautiful specimen of game that exists, far too lovely and harmless to be hunted and killed for the mere love of sport. But when dinner depends upon the rifle, beauty is no protection; accordingly throughout our desert march we lived upon gazelles, and I am sorry to confess that I became very expert at stalking these wary little animals. The flesh, although tolerably good, has a slight flavor of musk; this is not peculiar to the gazelle, as the odor is common to most of the small varieties of antelopes.

Sir Samuel was fortunate in meeting with several fine specimens of the wild asses of the desert, an animal which he found too beautiful for game, and with but slight resemblance to the ignoble beast of burden which represents his name in more civilized lands.

The tracks of wild asses had been frequent, but hitherto I had not seen the animals, as their drinking hour was at night, after which they traveled far into the desert; however, on the morning of the 29th of June, shortly after the start, at about 6 a. m., we perceived three of these beautiful creatures on our left—an ass, a female, and a foal. They were about half a mile distant when first observed, and upon our approach to within half that distance, they halted and faced about; they were evidently on their return to the desert from the river. Those who have seen donkeys in their civilized state have no conception of the beauty of the wild and original animal. Far from the passive and subdued appearance of the English ass, the animal in its native desert is the perfection of activity and courage; there is a high-bred tone in the deportment, a high actioned step when it trots freely over the rocks and sand, with the speed of a horse when it gallops over the boundless desert. No animal is more difficult of approach; and although they are frequently captured by the Arabs, those taken are invariably the foals, which are ridden down by fast dromedaries, while the mothers escape. The color of the wild ass is a reddish cream, tinged with the shade most prevalent of the ground that it inhabits, and it much resembles the sand of the desert. I wished to obtain a specimen, and accordingly I exerted my utmost knowledge of stalking to obtain a shot at the male. After at least an hour and a half, I succeeded in obtaining a long shot, with a single rifle, which passed through the shoulder, and I secured my first and last donkey. It was with extreme regret that I saw my beautiful prize in the last gasp, and I resolved never to fire another shot at one of its race. This fine specimen was in excellent condition, although the miserable pasturage of the desert is confined to the wiry herbage already mentioned; of this the stomach was full, chewed into morsels like chopped reeds. The height of this male ass was about 13½ or 14 hands; the shoulder was far more sloping than that of the domestic ass, the hoofs were remarkable for their size; they were wide, firm, and as broad as those of a horse of 15 hands. I skinned this animal carefully, and the Arabs divided the flesh among them, while Hadji Achmet selected a choice piece for our own dinner. At the close of our march that evening, the morsel of wild ass was cooked in the form of "rissoles;" the flavor resembled beef, but it was extremely tough.

He compels another native of Africa to sit for his portrait, though he proved to be a most refractory subject.

A few days before our arrival, a man had been snatched from the back of his camel while crossing, and was carried off by a crocodile. Another man had been taken during the last week, while swimming the river upon a log. It was supposed that these accidents were due to the same crocodile, who was accustomed to bask upon a mud bank at the foot of the cotton plantation. On the day following our arrival at the Athara, we found that our camel drivers had absconded during the night with their camels; these were the men who had been forced to serve by the Governor of Cassala. There was no possibility of proceeding for some days, therefore I sent El Baggar across the river to endeavor to engage camels, while I devoted myself to a search for the crocodile. I shortly discovered that it was uncertain in the extreme to charge one particular animal with the death of the two Arabs, as several large crocodiles were lying upon the mud in various places. A smaller one was lying asleep high and dry upon the bank; the wind was blowing strong, so that, by carefully approaching, I secured a good shot within thirty yards, and killed it on the spot by a bullet through the head, placed about an inch above the eyes.

After some time, the large crocodiles which had taken to the water at the report of the gun again appeared, and crawled slowly out of the muddy river to their basking-places upon the bank. A crocodile usually sleeps with its mouth wide open; I therefore waited until the immense jaws of the nearest were well expanded, showing a grand row of glittering teeth, when I crept carefully toward it through the garden of thickly-planted cotton. Bacheet and Wat Gamma followed in great eagerness. In a short time I arrived within about forty yards of the beast, as it lay upon a flat mud bank formed by one of the numerous torrents that had carried down the soil during the storm of yesterday. The cover ceased, and it was impossible to approach nearer without alarming the crocodile; it was a fine specimen, apparently nineteen or twenty feet in length, and I took a steady shot with the little Fletcher rifle at the temple, exactly in front of the point of union of the head with the spine. The jaws clashed together, and a convulsive start, followed by a twitching of the tail, led me to suppose that sudden death had succeeded the shot, but knowing the peculiar tenacity of life possessed by the crocodile, I fired another shot at the shoulder, as the huge body lay so close to the river's edge that the slightest struggle would cause it to disappear. To my surprise, this shot, far from producing a quietus, gave rise to a series of extraordinary convulsive struggles. One moment it rolled upon its back, lashed out right and left with its tail, and ended by toppling over into the river.

This was too much for the excitable Bacheet, who, followed by his friend, Wat Gamma, with more courage than discretion, rushed into the river and endeavored to catch the crocodile by the tail. Before I had time to call them back, these two Arab water-dogs were up to their necks in the river, screaming out directions to each other, while they were feeling for the body of the monster with their feet. At length I succeeded in calling them to shore, and we almost immediately saw the body of the crocodile appear belly upward, about fifty yards down the stream; the fore paws were above the water, but after rolling round several times it once more disappeared, rapidly carried away by the muddy torrent. This was quite enough for the Arabs, who had been watching the event from the opposite bank of the river, and the report quickly spread that two crocodiles were killed, one of which they declared to be the public enemy that had taken the man at the ferry, but upon what evidence I cannot understand. Although my Arabs looked forward to a dinner of crocodile flesh, I was obliged to search for something of rather milder flavor for ourselves. I waited for about an hour, while the first crocodile was being divided, when I took a shot gun and succeeded in killing three geese, and a species of antelope no larger than a hare, known by the Arabs as the Dik-dik (*Nanotragus Hemprichianus.*) This little creature inhabits thick bush. Since my return to England, I have seen a good specimen in the Zoological Gardens of the Regent's Park.

Upon my arrival at the tents, I found the camp redolent of musk from the flesh of the crocodile, and the people were quarreling for the musk glands, which they had extracted, and which are much prized by the Arab women, who wear them strung like beads upon a necklace.

A crocodile possesses four of such glands; they vary in size according to the age of the reptile, but they are generally about as large as a hazel nut, when dried. Two glands are situated in the groin, and two in the throat, a little in advance of the forelegs. I have noticed two species of crocodiles throughout all the rivers of Abyssinia, and in the White Nile. One of these is of a dark brown color, and much shorter and thicker in proportion than the other, which grows to an immense length, and is generally of a pale greenish yellow. Throughout the Atbara, crocodiles are extremely mischievous and bold; this can be accounted for by the constant presence of Arabs and their flocks, which the crocodiles have ceased to fear, as they exact a heavy tribute in their frequent passages of the river. The Arabs assert that the dark colored, thick-bodied species is more to be dreaded than the other.

The common belief that the scales of a crocodile will stop a bullet is very erroneous. If a rifle is loaded with the moderate charge of two and a half drachms, it will throw an ounce ball through the scales of the hardest portion of the back; but were the scales struck obliquely, the bullet might possibly glance from the surface, as in like manner it would ricochet from the surface of water. The crocodile is so difficult to kill outright, that people are apt to imagine that the scales have resisted their bullets. The only shots that will produce instant death are those that strike the brain, or the spine through the neck. A shot through the shoulder is fatal, but as the body immediately sinks, and does not reappear upon the surface until the gases have distended the carcass, the game is generally carried away by the stream before it has had time to float. The body of a crocodile requires from twelve to eighteen hours before it will rise to the surface, while that of the hippopotamus will never remain longer than two hours beneath the water, and will generally rise in an hour and a half after death. This difference in time depends upon the depth and temperature; in deep holes of the river from thirty to fifty feet deep the water is much cooler near the bottom; hence the gas is not generated in the body so quickly as in shallow and warmer water. The crocodile is not a grass-feeder; therefore the stomach is comparatively small, and the contents do not generate the amount of gas that so quickly distends the huge stomach of the hippopotamus; thus the body of the former requires a longer period before it will rise to the surface.

We must make room for the author's account of his successful rencontre with a veteran hippopotamus, with his excellent description of the habits of that strange aquatic monster:

After walking about two miles, we noticed a herd of hippopotami in a pool below a rapid; this was surrounded by rocks, except upon one side where the rush of water had thrown up a bank of pebbles and sand. Our old Neptune did not condescend to bestow the slightest attention when I pointed out these animals; they were too wide awake; but he immediately quitted the river's bed, and we followed him quietly behind the fringe of bushes upon the border, from which we carefully examined the water. About [illegible] this spot, as we clambered over the intervening rocks through [illegible] powerful rapid, I observed in a small pool just below the rapid, an immense head of a hippopotamus close to a perpendicular rock that formed a wall to the river, about six feet above the [illegible]. I pointed out the hippo to old [illegible] seen it. He motioned us to remain, while he ran nimbly behind the thick screen of bushes for about a hundred and fifty yards below the spot where the hippo was unconsciously basking, with his ugly head above the surface. Plunging into the rapid torrent, the veteran hunter was carried some distance down the stream, but breasting the powerful current, he landed upon the rocks on the opposite side, and retiring to some distance from the river, he quickly advanced toward the spot beneath which the hippopotamus was lying. I had a fine view of the scene, as I was lying concealed exactly opposite the hippo, which had now disappeared beneath the water. Abou Do stealthily approached the edge of rock beneath which he had expected to see the head of the animal; his long sinewy arm was raised, with the harpoon ready to strike, as he carefully advanced. At length he reached the edge of the perpendicular rock; the hippo had vanished, but far from exhibiting surprise, the old Arab remained standing on the sharp ledge, unchanged in attitude. No figure of bronze could have been more rigid than that of the old river-king, as he stood erect upon the rock with the left foot advanced, and the harpoon poised in his ready right hand above his head, while in the left he held the loose coils of rope attached to the ambatch buoy. For about three minutes he stood like a statue, gazing intently into the clear and deep water beneath his feet. I watched eagerly for the reappearance of the hippo; the surface of the water was still barren, when suddenly the right arm of the statue descended like lightning, and the harpoon shot perpendicularly into the pool with the speed of an arrow. What river-fiend answered to the summons! In an instant an enormous pair of open jaws appeared, followed by the ungainly head and form of the furious hippopotamus, that springing half out of the water, lashed the river into foam, and disdaining the concealment of the deep pool, charged straight up the violent rapids. With extraordinary power he breasted the descending stream; gaining a footing in the rapids, about five feet deep, he plowed his way against the broken waves, sending them in showers of spray upon all sides, and upon gaining broader shallows he tore along through the water with the buoyant float hopping behind him along the surface, until he landed from the river, started at full gallop along the dry shingly bed, and at length disappeared in the thorny nabbuk jungle.

I never could have imagined that so unwieldy an animal could have exhibited such speed; no man would have had a chance of escape, and it was fortunate for our old Neptune that he was secure upon the high ledge of rock, for if he had been in the path of the infuriated beast, there would have been an end of Abou Do. The old man plunged into the deep pool just quitted by the hippo, and landed upon our side; while in the enthusiasm of the moment I waved my cap above my head, and gave him a British cheer as he reached the shore. His usually stern features relaxed into a grim smile of delight: this was one of those moments when the gratified pride of the hunter rewards him for any risks. I congratulated him upon his dexterity; but much remained to be done. I proposed to cross the river and to follow upon the tracks of the hippopotamus, as I imagined that the buoy and rope would catch in the thick jungle, and that we should find him entangled in the bush; but the old hunter gently laid his hand upon my arm and pointed up the bed of the river, explaining that the hippo would certainly return to the water after a short interval.

In a few minutes later, at a distance of nearly half a mile, we observed the hippo emerge from the jungle and ascend at full trot to the bed of the river, making direct for the first rocky pool in which we had noticed the herd of hippopotami. Accompanied by the old Howarti (hippo hunter), we walked quickly toward the spot. He explained to me that I must shoot the harpooned hippo, for we should not be able to secure him in the usual method by ropes, as nearly all our men were absent from camp, disposing of the dead elephants.

Upon reaching the pool, which was about a hundred and thirty yards in diameter, we were immediately greeted by the hippo, which snorted and roared as we approached, but quickly dived, and the buoyant float ran along the surface, directing his course in the same manner as the cork of a trimmer with a pike upon the hook. Several times he appeared, but as he invariably faced us, I could not obtain a favorable shot; I therefore sent the old hunter round the pool, and he, swimming the river, advanced to the opposite side and attracted the attention of the hippo, causing him to immediately turn toward him. This afforded me a good chance, and I fired a steady shot behind the ear, at about seventy yards, with a single-barreled rifle. As usual with hippopotami, whether dead or alive, he disappeared beneath the water at the shot. The crack of the ball and the absence of any splash from the bullet told me that he was hit; the ambatch float remained perfectly stationary upon the surface. I watched it for some minutes; it never moved. Several heads of hippopotami appeared and vanished in different directions, but the float was still; it marked the spot where the grand old bull lay dead beneath.

I shot another hippo, that I thought must be likewise dead; and, taking the time by my watch, I retired to the shade of a tree with Hassan, while Hadji Ali and the old hunter returned to camp for assistance in men and knives, &c.

In a little more than an hour and a half, two objects like the backs of turtles appeared above the surface: these were the flanks of the two hippos. A short time afterward the men arrived, and regardless of crocodiles they swam toward the bodies. One was towed directly to the shore by the rope attached to the harpoon, the other was secured by a long line and dragged to the bank of clean pebbles.

I measured the bull that was harpooned; it was fourteen feet two inches from the upper lip to the extremity of the tail; the head was three feet one inch from the front of the ear to the edge of the lip in a straight line. The harpoon was sticking in the nape of the neck, having penetrated about two and a-half inches beneath the hide; this is about an inch and three-quarters thick upon the back of the neck of a bull hippopotamus. It was a magnificent specimen, with the largest tusks I have ever seen; the skull is now in my hall in England.

Although the hippopotamus is generally harmless, the solitary old bulls are sometimes extremely vicious, especially when in the water. I have frequently known them charge a boat, and I have myself narrowly escaped being upset in a canoe by the attack of one of these creatures, without the slightest provocation. The females are extremely shy and harmless, and they are most affectionate mothers; the only instances I have known of the female attacking a man have been those in which her calf had been stolen. To the Arabs they are extremely valuable, yielding, in addition to a large quantity of excellent flesh, about two hundred pounds of fat, and a hide that will produce about two hundred coorbatches, or camel-whips. I have never shot these useful creatures to waste; every morsel of the flesh has been stored either by the natives or for our own use; and whenever we have had a good supply of antelope or giraffe meat, I have avoided firing a shot at the hippo. Elephant flesh is exceedingly strong and disagreeable, partaking highly of the peculiar smell of the animal. We had now a good supply of meat from the two hippopotami, which delighted our people. The old Abou Do claimed the bull that he had harpooned, as his own private property, and he took the greatest pains in dividing the hide longitudinally, in strips of the width of three fingers, which he cut with great dexterity.

Although the hippopotamus is amphibious, he requires a large and constant supply of air; the lungs are of enormous size, and he invariably inflates them before diving. From five to eight minutes is the time that he usually remains under water; he then comes to the surface, and expends the air within his lungs by blowing; he again refills the lungs almost instantaneously, and if frightened he sinks immediately. In places where they have become extremely shy from being hunted or fired at, they seldom expose the head above the surface, but merely protrude the nose to breathe through the nostrils; it is then impossible to shoot them. Their food consists of aquatic plants, and grasses of many descriptions. Not only do they visit the margin of the river, but they wander at night to great distances from the water if attracted by good pasturage, and although clumsy and ungainly in appearance, they clamber up steep banks and precipitous ravines with astonishing power and ease. In places where they are perfectly undisturbed, they not only enjoy themselves in the sunshine by basking half asleep upon the surface of the water, but they lie upon the shore beneath the shady trees upon the river's bank; I have seen them, when disturbed by our sudden arrival during the march, take a leap from a bank about twenty feet perpendicular depth into the water below, with a splash that created waves in the quiet pool as though a paddle steamer had passed by. The Arabs attached no value to the tusks; these are far more valuable than elephant ivory, and are used by dentists in Europe for the manufacture of false teeth, for which they are admirably adapted, as they do not change color. Not wishing to destroy the remaining hippopotami that were still within the pool, I left my men and old Abou Do busily engaged in arranging the meat, and walked quietly homeward.

In taking leave of this volume, we are struck with its uniformity of interest and of execution. The excitement of the narrative never flags; we are led on from one incident to another without weariness, or the slightest sense of satiety; there is no rubbish thrown in to fill up the pages; and the only disappointment which it can occasion the reader is that he comes to the close too soon.

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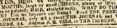

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NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1868.

Mr. CHARLES DICKENS—*Dear Sir:* On behalf of the members of the Press of New-York, we beg to solicit the pleasure of your company to dinner at such time as may suit your convenience, upon your return to this city in the coming Spring. Inasmuch as Saturday evening is the one of all the week that the largest number of our city journalists are free from business, we venture to suggest the appointment of that evening for the proposed meeting, but trust that you will not allow this suggestion to prevent you from designating another.

We beg to add that it has been a rule of our meetings thus far that no mention be made of them in the public prints; but remembering that previous to your departure from England to the United States you accepted an invitation to a dinner of which the London press made notice, we shall be happy to waive our rule, in case you should so desire, since our sole wish is to arrange the entertainment as may best accord with your convenience and preference.

Permit us to ask an early response to this note, and at the same time to tender you the sincerely good wishes of those in behalf of whom we write, and of ourselves individually.

Believe us, dear Sir, very cordially your friends,
DAVID G. CROLY, and others, Committee.

The reply of Mr. Dickens was as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, 1st February, 1868.

DEAR SIRS: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d of last month, and to explain to you that I should have done this sooner, but that I could not until now, be sure of my engagements.

It will give me very great pleasure to accept your invitation, provided, that Saturday, the 18th of April (the only day at my disposal before my departure) should suit your convenience.

In reference to your kind suggestion of your readiness to depart from your usual rule of privacy, if I should desire it, I assure you that I have no such wish, and that I leave the matter wholly in your hands.

Very cordially reciprocating your good wishes, I am always, dear Sirs, faithfully your friend,
CHARLES DICKENS.

The hour appointed was 5 o'clock p. m., at which time the company assembled in the parlors adjoining the large dining room appropriated to the event. At 6 o'clock Mr. Dickens appeared, though suffering from a temporary illness; and escorted by the Hon. Horace Greeley, who had been selected to preside, proceeded to the dining-hall. This room was decorated with the arms and the flags of England and the United States. The guest of the evening sat at the right hand of the President, at a table which was placed on an elevated dais at one side of the room; while several other tables were stationed at right angles with this. A fine band of music was in attendance in an adjoining room, and favored the company with choice selections, and the National airs of the two countries represented by the distinguished guest and his entertainers. The decoration of the tables and the room were in exceedingly good taste, and the rare flowers that graced the board filled the room with the genial breath of Spring. The bill of fare was excellent, and by an ingenious nomenclature, the different dishes were made to compliment some well-known personage in the walks of literature. Among the names of the gentlemen present are the following: Horace Greeley, Henry J. Raymond, Samuel Bowles of *The Springfield Republican*, W. H. Hurlbert, George William Curtis, James Parton, M. Halstead of Cincinnati, Charles Eliot Norton, George H. Boker, J. T. Fields, Charles F. Briggs, *Putnam's Magazine;* D. G. Croly, *N. Y. World;* Richard B. Kimball, Oliver Johnson, *The Independent;* Charles Nordhoff, *Evening Post;* John Russell Young, N. Y. TRIBUNE; John R. G. Hassard, N. Y. TRIBUNE; Prof. E. L. Youmans, C. P. Dewey, *Commercial Advertiser;* Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, *Hartford Courant;* G. W. Demers, *Albany Evening Journal;* the Rev. H. M. Field, E. C. Stedman, Samuel Sinclair, N. Y. TRIBUNE; A. J. Schem, N. Y. TRIBUNE; F. J. Ottarson, N. Y. TRIBUNE; Col. T. B. Thorpe, D. W. Judd, *Commercial Advertiser;* Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, J. W. Simonton, Augustus Maverick, *Evening Post;* S. S. Conant, *N. Y. Times;* Geo. Sheppard, *N. Y. Times;* W. W. Harding, *Philadelphia Inquirer;* A. D. Richardson, R. S. Chilton, C. B. Seymour, *N. Y. Times;* F. B. Carpenter, Henry E. Sweetser, *N. Y. World;* Charles H. Sweetser, *Evening Mail;* Thomas McElrath, J. F. Cleveland, the Hon. Wm. Orton, Thomas Nast, *Harper's Weekly;* E. H. Clement, N. Y. TRIBUNE; Edwin DeLeon, *N. Y. Citizen;* J. Smith Homans, *Bankers' Magazine;* Whitelaw Reid, *Cincinnati Gazette;* B. C. Howard, *Evening Mail;* W. W. Warden, *Philadelphia Inquirer;* William Stuart, Lester Wallack, J. H. Hackett, Leonard W. Jerome, John Bonner, J. R. Osgood, John R. Thompson, William Young, Howard M. Ticknor, J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia, and A. K. McClure.

At about 9 o'clock, the President arose amid loud applause, and upon the restoration of silence, said:

SPEECH OF MR. GREELEY.

Gentlemen of the American Press: It is now a little more than 34 years since I, a young printer, recently located in the City of New-York, had the audacity to undertake the editing and publishing a weekly newspaper for the first time. Looking around at that day for materials with which to make an engaging appearance before the public, among the London magazines which I purchased for the occasion was the old *Monthly*, containing a story by a then unknown writer—known to us only by the quaint designation of "Boz." [Great applause.] That story, entitled, I think, at that time, "Delicate Attentions," but in its present form entitled "Mr. Watkins Tottle," I selected and published in the first number of the first journal with which my name was connected. [Applause.] Pickwick was then an unchronicled, if not uncreated character. [Laughter.] Sam Weller had not yet arisen to increase the mirth of the Anglo-Saxon race. [Cheers.] We had not heard as we have since heard of the writer of those sketches [illegible] from that day to the present. [Applause.] I am one of not more than twenty of the present company who welcomed him to this country on an occasion much like this, a quarter of a century ago. When I came to visit Europe, now seventeen years ago, one of my most pleasant experiences there, and one of my pleasantest recollections of Europe, is that of buying in the farthest city I visited—the City of Venice on the Adriatic—an Italian newspaper, and amusing myself with what I could not read—[laughter]—a translation of "David Copperfield," wherein the dialogue between Ham and Peggotty, with which I was familiar in English, was rendered into very amusing Italian. [Laughter and applause.] And so, friends, I claim a sort of humble connection with the prophet and priest of humanity, who is our guest this evening—[applause]—the man who, best in this generation, when many have worthily attempted to preach from that magnificent text of the plowman poet of the world, "a man's a man for a' that," has preached the best sermons from that text, and, perhaps, I may say the most also—whose works from first to last have been instinct with not only the still sad music of humanity, which is one—only one strain of the great epic of the time; but with the cheering, hopeful, triumphant music of humanity also; the humanity of the future, the elevated, enlightened and glorified humanity which must and shall yet be. [Applause]. Friends and fellow-laborers, we honor ourselves to-night in honoring the most successful, the most thoroughly successful, literary man of our time. [Applause]. A man who we may proudly say is not ashamed of having come up, as most of us have come up, from the lower rounds of the ladder of the Press, and though none of us have reached such a height as he has, still, I say his success is a sign of hope and encouragement to every one of us. We are each successful in his triumph. We are each in seeing what he has done, how nobly, how worthily he has done it, with what thorough success he has preached the gospel of humanity, until even nobles and kings have listened in admiration—I say we have in this success of his an encouragement to every one of us, saying "Go up higher," do not fear to say your best, for there has been created a public (if there was not a public thirty years ago), ready and eager to listen to the noblest and most humanizing thoughts which the best of us is now prepared to put before this public. Friends and fellow-laborers, as I am to set you an example to-night of a short speech, I will, without further prelude, ask you to join me in this sentiment: "Health and happiness, honor and generous, because just, recompense, to our friend and guest, Charles Dickens." [Tremendous applause, and three hearty cheers for Charles Dickens.]

RESPONSE OF MR. DICKENS.

GENTLEMEN: I cannot do better than take my cue from your distinguished President, and refer in my first remarks to his remarks in connection with the old, natural association between you and me. When I received an invitation from a private association of working members of the Press of New-York to dine with them to-day, I accepted that compliment in grateful remembrance of a calling that was once my own, and in loyal sympathy toward a brotherhood which, in the spirit, I have never quitted. ["Good," "Good," and applause.] To the wholesome training of severe newspaper work, when I was a very young man, I constantly refer my first successes; and my sons will hereafter testify of their father that he was always steadily proud of that ladder by which he rose. [Great applause.] If it were otherwise, I should have but a very poor opinion of their father—which, perhaps, upon the whole, I have not. [Laughter and cheers.] Hence, gentlemen, under any circumstances, this company would have been exceptionally interesting and gratifying to me. But whereas I supposed that like the fairies' pavilion in the Arabian Nights, it would be but a mere handful, and I find it turn out, like the same elastic pavilion, capable of comprehending a multitude, so much the more proud am I of the honor of being your guest; for you will readily believe that the more widely representative of the Press in America my entertainers are, the more I must feel the good will, and the kindly sentiments toward me of that vast institution. [Applause.] Gentlemen, so much of my voice has lately been heard in the land, and I have, for upward of four hard Winter months, so contended against what I have been sometimes quite admiringly assured was "a true American catarrh"—[laughter]—a possession which I have throughout highly appreciated—[renewed laughter]—though I might have preferred to be naturalized by any other outward and visible signs. [Shouts of laughter.] I say, gentlemen, so much of my voice has lately been heard that I might have been contented with troubling you no further from my present standing-point, were it not a duty with which I henceforth charge myself, not only here but on every suitable occasion, whatsoever and wheresoever, to express my high and grateful sense of my second reception in America, and to bear my honest testimony to the national generosity and magnanimity. [Great applause.] Also, to declare how astounded I have been by the amazing changes that I have seen around me on every side, changes moral, changes physical, changes in the amount of land subdued and peopled, changes in the rise of vast new cities, changes in the growth of older cities almost out of recognition, changes in the graces and amenities of life, changes in the Press, without whose advancement no advancement can take place anywhere. [Applause.] Nor am I, believe me, so arrogant as to suppose that in five and twenty years there have been no changes in me, and that I had nothing to learn and no extreme impressions to correct when I was here first. [A voice, "noble," and applause.] And, gentlemen, this brings me to a point on which I have, ever since I landed here last November, observed a strict silence though tempted sometimes to break it, but in reference to which I will, with your good leave, take you into my confidence now. [Laughter and applause, and cries of "silence."] Even the Press, being human [laughter], may be sometimes mistaken or misinformed, and I rather think that I have in one or two rare instances known its information to be not perfectly accurate with reference to myself. [Laughter and applause.] Indeed, I have now and again been more surprised by printed news that I have read of myself, than by any printed news that I have ever read in my present state of existence. [Laughter.] Thus, the vigor and perseverance with which I have for some months past been collecting materials for, and hammering away at, a new book on America has much astonished me, seeing that all that time it has been perfectly well known to my publishers on both sides of the Atlantic that I positively declared that no consideration on earth should induce me to write one. But what I have intended, what I have resolved upon (and this is the confidence I seek to place in you) is, on my return to England, in my own person, to bear, for the behoof of my countrymen, such testimony to the gigantic changes in this country as I have hinted at to-night. Also, to record that wherever I have been, in the smallest places equally with the largest, I have been received with unsurpassable politeness, delicacy, sweet temper, hospitality, consideration, and with unsurpassable respect for the privacy daily enforced upon me by the nature of my avocation here and the state of my health. This testimony, so long as I live, and so long as my descendants have any legal right in my books, I shall cause to be republished, as an appendix to every copy of those two books of mine in which I have referred to America. [Tremendous applause.] And this I will do and cause to be done, not in mere love and thankfulness, but because I regard it as an act of plain justice and honor. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, the transition from my own feelings toward and interest in America to those of the mass of my countrymen seems to be a natural one; but whether or no, I make it with an express object. I was asked in this very city, about last Christmas time, whether an American was not at some disadvantage in England as a foreigner. The notion of an American being regarded in England as a foreigner at all, of his ever being thought of or spoken of in that character, was so uncommonly incongruous and absurd to me, that my gravity was, for the moment, quite overpowered. [Laughter.] As soon as it was restored, I said that for years and years past I hoped I had had as many American friends and had received as many American visitors as almost any Englishman living [applause], and that my unvarying experience, fortified by theirs, was that it was enough in England to be an American to be received with the readiest respect and recognition anywhere. [illegible]

"I celebrate myself."

[Laughter.] In that spirit, which I may designate the spirit of [illegible]

[illegible]

The PRESIDENT then said—*Gentlemen:* When we speak of the press of New-York, we are too apt—we gentlemen of the daily journals are too apt—to monopolize the phrase as peculiarly if not exclusively our own. [illegible] I propose you GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS to respond. [Great applause.]

SPEECH OF MR. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: As I now look around upon this cheerful company, I like to think that this pleasant feast is not merely a tribute to an author whose books have made all his readers his friends, but is a fraternal greeting of welcome and farewell from us, who are all, in various ways, reporters, to our comrade, a late reporter of *The London Morning Chronicle*, [illegible]

[illegible] They told a great deal of truth about England, as it seems to me our friend told a great many wholesome and valuable truths about us. [illegible]

DEATH OF LORD CARDIGAN.

James Thomas Brudenell, seventh Earl of Cardigan, who led the celebrated charge of the Six Hundred at Balaklava, and whose name has been recently before the public in more or less honorable connections throughout most of his career, [illegible]

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The closing Philharmonic concert of the season was given on the 18th. The programme included Schumann's symphony in B flat, Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," and the overture to "Der Freischütz."

Easter week was a very busy one in the theatrical world of the metropolis. [illegible]

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1868.

THE BREVITY OF LITERARY FAME.

One who begins to read cotemporary literature early in life, and reaches a period approximating to old age, will probably have marked the rise, decline, and fall of several great literary reputations. Many who are not yet declined into the vale of years will remember when the name of "The Author of Waverley" was a household word as the name of "Dickens" is to-day; yet we find in *The London Quarterly*—a periodical which Sir Walter assisted in establishing—the assertion that "few persons in "England under the age of twenty-five know "anything about Sir Walter Scott or his "writings." Yet when Mr. Carlyle, in 1837, in *The Westminster*, ventured to doubt the permanence of Scott's popularity, there was a universal shout of angry dissent upon both sides of the Atlantic. It is true that no gentleman's library is now supposed to be complete without the Waverley series, and the works are still in demand for cheap as well as for sumptuous editions; but the books which were eagerly sought for, and as eagerly read, fifty or sixty years since, and which were then the constant theme of literary conversation and criticism, have now hardly more than a traditional celebrity, though two or three of them—"Guy "Mannering," and "The Antiquary," and "Old "Mortality," for instance—are productions of extraordinary genius. Fame, we suspect, was something for which the hard-working baronet cared very little; he thought mainly of the acquisition of an estate, and of the foundation of a family, and he would have laughed with a hearty and healthy roar at any one who had predicted his immortality. Indeed, it is curious to consider how perishable, in the nature of things, is literary fame. Great names, it is true, survive, and we use them freely and flippantly in common parlance; but many writers are frequently spoken of who are infrequently read, and the proportion of human interest in a celebrated author always grows less and less as years go by, while his literary or scholarly position remains the same. The name of Homer, for instance, is imperishable; but of the scores of men and women who may be encountered in a day, how many would be able to give the least account of the Iliad? Virgil's fame is still nominally fresh, but nobody reads his great work even in the excellent translations of which we have several, except students fitting for the University. Milton is much oftener talked of than read; and, indeed, to this rule of predestinate practical neglect Shakespeare seems to be the single exception. One lesson all literary history teaches as well as demonstrates—the utter impossibility of predicting with any certainty the future rank of a man of letters in the great forum of readers, from the success and splendor of his mortal career. The Temple of Fame is half a pantheon and half a sepulcher—a few monuments harder than brass are here and there preserved in their respectable antiquity, but below the hall of the remembered sleep countless candidates for immortality, slowly resolving to dust, and as absolutely forgotten as the humblest tenants of the churchyard. It would be a consolation if oblivion were the fate only of mediocrity; but the insatiate maw of Time takes in alike wisdom and absurdity, force and feebleness, the meritorious and the contemptible. Men change, and human minds change with them; and who, if he could foresee the taste or relish of the next age, would be able to divest himself of the present, and write for those whose intellectual life will surely be so different from his own? Who, save the singular great man, such as we suppose Shakespeare to have been, to whom all times, all races, all events, all phases of human character, all possible fortunes of the race, all vanities of social and of public vicissitude, seem to have been revealed in a clear vision, and to have been miraculously grasped by one intellect of unlimited comprehension? It is no discredit to the human mind that individual works of considerable merit are permitted to pass into oblivion; for books are like spoken words which may be freighted with wisdom and perish with the speaker. Even the thinker who is patient and ardent and earnest, should he with the last infirmity of noble minds crave to link his name with speculations which may change the whole current of human progress, can never be sure either that his is an exclusive discovery or that he has, without a doubt, coupled it with his name. There seems to be a perverse and fantastic witchery which delights to filch the crown from the true king of thought and to bestow it upon a pretender. Then, too, brilliant discoveries pass into the aggregate of human resources and lose their identity, just as books which are indisputably clever and make individual and well-defined noise enough in their own time are gradually fused into the conglomerate mass of literature, and may even contribute to its vitality without revealing their presence. It is hard in considering effects always to determine upon causes; and who knows but Rabelais himself may have been a powerful promoter of the pilgrimage to Plymouth?

If there be something depressing in the thought that many are called and few chosen in the world of letters, it is a consolation to consider that most great works have been written for their own sake and with no conscious eye to futurity. The world supposes that the man of genius is forever thinking of present praise and of future celebrity; but the encouraging truth is that a great mind cares very sparingly either for the one or the other. It is only the second-rate writers who are always dreaming of what will be said of them now or hereafter. The true worker's interest is in his work, in the exercise of hand and of eye, in actually doing well that which has been undertaken. Fame may follow; immortality may be secured, or failure may be at hand and oblivion, but a simple-minded and earnest writer can calmly trust the future while he is working well to-day for worthy ends. To such a man broad rumor, without a corresponding insight of his purpose or a just appreciation of his plan, is of little value, and the approbation of the judicious few, as he knows, will come unsought if there be anything in his performance to attract it.

We think that we live in an age of unprecedented book-production, but Goldsmith, in his "Citizen of the World," says: "I have "reckoned not less than twenty-three new "books published in one day; which, upon "computation, makes 8,395 in one year." This was written a little less than a century ago; and how many of these 8,000 volumes are now known even to our bibliomaniacs—the gentlemen who judge every book solely by the standard of rarity? It may be well enough for those young persons who are continually sending us manuscripts to consider this statement, and to remember that the chances are a million to one against their writing anything which will be remembered for thirty days. *Harper* may plant, and *The North American Review* may water, but there never will be a forest of oaks destined to grow greener and greater through the ages. Happy those which are not instantly cut down and cast into the fire!

CURIOUS FACTS OF THE JUDD CASE.

The testimony in the divorce case of Mrs. Judd agt. the Rev. Orrin B. Judd, D. D., recent pastor of the First Baptist Church of New-Haven, is interesting for the light it throws on the independent relation which seems to have existed in this instance between devotional exercises and personal respectability. Singular as the phenomenon may appear, the testimony of the wife and plaintiff, Mrs. Judd, proves that a Doctor of Divinity may, without resigning his pastoral charge, make his cook mistress of his house and his affections; may appoint her to preside at the family table, and to kneel with him at the family altar; may hold family devotion several times a day, with intermediate fist fights between the two objects of his soul's affection; may draw one salary from the Government for guarding its treasures in the Assay Office, another from a church for preaching the Gospel, and still a third from a Society for the Translation of the Scriptures—for the improvements he is able to make in the text of the Divine Word—and may still be so afflicted with impecuniosity as to be unable to buy presents for his mother, food for his wife, or clothing for his children. We have a taste for variety, but it would slightly addle our moral and religious perceptions to see and hear the mistress of a Doctor of Divinity kick his wife out of his bed-room to the tune of "We're climbing up Zion's Hill," or to know that the Reverend Doctor himself had locked his half-starved spouse into another bed-room, to keep her from making a raid on the family stock of provisions, while he, and his mistress aforesaid, were locked in the library, and in each other's arms, singing "Nearer, my God, to Thee." We were somewhat surprised by the preference exhibited by Mr. McEwen of Newark, and his female friends, for that simplicity of costume which has been tolerated only in the purity of Eden and the wilds of Africa; but Mr. McEwen's views, though eccentric, furnish no parallel for so remarkable a religious phenomenon as the Judd family. If the wife who tells these stories is insane, why have not Mr. Judd and his friends long since put on record the proper evidence of her insanity, and placed her under proper medical treatment? If the narrative of the wife is true, then why has there been no judicial determination of the question whether the Rev. Dr. Judd was most a lunatic or a knave? If they are both insane, then should not a writ *de lunatico inquirendo* issue to ascertain what may be the condition as to sanity of the spiritual flocks to whom the Rev. Dr. Judd has been ministering?

"HEAR! HEAR!"

In old Kentucky's Mammoth Caves,
  All things that owe their birth and rearing
To those recesses, dark as graves,
  Are born without the sense of hearing.
With such strange sounds one's ears are tore,
  I sometimes think I had been lucky,
Had I within your shades been born,
  Oh, Mammoth Caverns of Kentucky!

When men on politics declaim,
  And yet know naught at all about 'em,
And prose for hours in language tame,
  Or, having strong opinions, shout 'em,
When at all Governments on earth
  They rush in manner run-a-mucky,
I wish that you had given me birth,
  Oh, Mammoth Caverns of Kentucky!

At concerts where the public's pets
  Sing Claribel's unmeaning twaddle,
Or where shrill schoolgirls shriek duets
  In tones that pierce the thickest noddle,
Or when a solo on the horn
  Some youth attempts, less skilled than plucky,
I wish I had in you been born,
  Oh, Mammoth Caverns of Kentucky!

And when my better-half begins
  Her catalogue of wrongs domestic,
And makes the measure of my sins
  Acatalectic anapestic;
I love you well my precious wife,
  But sometimes I do wish, my ducky,
That I could say I first saw life
  In Mammoth Caverns of Kentucky!

So many sounds one's hearing vex,
  Loud, long, lugubrious, deep or shrilly,
And with discordant noise perplex
  One's brains, until they drive one silly;
That oft I cry, "How blest is he,
  How far beyond his fellows lucky,
Who boasts his natal spot to be
  The Mammoth Caverns of Kentucky!"

BOATING.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, April 4, 1868.

Whether a man cares for rowing or not, the spectacle of the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race would repay him for a voyage across the Atlantic. Merely as a spectacle it is magnificent—so brilliant, so peculiar, so unique that I am tempted to say I never saw its equal. It is barely an hour since the race ended, and, though I sit down to write about it burning with the excitement of the race itself, it is still the spectacle and not the rowing which has made the deepest impression and comes uppermost in my memory. Who dare imagine such a panorama? Where else will you see nine miles of men and women lining the river banks, from one to fifty deep? It is impossible to estimate numbers—you may say half a million or a million spectators, as you like. The enthusiasm of such a meeting is enough to lead the soberest judgment astray. It is far too hot to cool at an hour's notice into intelligible [illegible] relish for the duty, which I cannot shirk, I have no [illegible] off an account by this afternoon's mail.

I believe no good judge of rowing has expected Cambridge to win. The crews have been practicing daily for a fortnight on the Thames, and while Oxford was not reckoned up to the mark of some former years, Cambridge has been doing work of a very doubtful character indeed. This was a disappointment to everybody, for even Oxford men more than half wished Cambridge might win this year. Seven years of successive defeats had so discouraged the Light Blues that it was long doubtful whether they could get a crew together for another trial. The material was not abundant, and of spirit to use it there was a great lack. When, finally, a tolerable eight had been made up, one of them was suddenly killed by the accidental discharge of his gun, and his comrades seized upon this as an excuse for withdrawal. The indignation of the University compelled them to take up their task once more, but there has not been much heart in it. I do not mean they have not done what they could to win. There was nothing to be discovered in any public trial which looked like anything but an honest effort to win, but it was effort without hope, or at any rate without the enthusiastic confidence which alone can carry men through a task so arduous.

Notwithstanding all this, the public never showed itself so keenly interested in the race. First hundreds and then thousands of spectators came every day from London to watch the two crews in their practice. There has been every day in every newspaper a detailed report of the proceedings of each crew. On Thursday, when I went up to see the trial of Oxford with the watermen, there must have been more than 10,000 people strung along the towing-path from Putney to Mortlake. And here I may clear up for others what long was a mystery to me—the character of the course over which the University race is yearly pulled. Putney is, six miles above Westminster Bridge, a pleasant village, on sloping banks, lying deep under the shade of many trees. The river is about as wide as the East River at Fulton Ferry. Mortlake is a village four miles and a quarter higher up. Between the two the river runs in an irregular S, which is not completed till some distance beyond Mortlake. Harvard men will therefore understand that there can be no very sharp turns, and there is, in fact, nothing to compare with the windings of the Charles above the magazine. They could do as well without a coxswain here as at home, except that the course is not kept clear of small boats. Of the two bridges famous in all rowing annals, the first is Hammersmith, a mile and three-quarters above Putney; the second, Barnes bridge, less than a mile below Mortlake. The piers of each are very wide and offer no obstruction in steering, except as one boat or the other may get a slight advantage of position, and on account of the current. There was an example to-day when the Oxford coxswain shot the pier close in shore on the Surrey side, at the risk of a foul with a mass of boats lying on their oars—a brilliant little piece of nerve and generalship which gained him half a length. The boats start from a point a cable's length above Putney bridge, and finish at a point opposite the farther end of the village of Mortlake. The course is by no means determined with the nicety of measurement customary in Boston and Worcester.

There have always been great complaints of the steamers which follow the race with spectators, and more than once the fortunes of a race have been seriously affected by their crowding upon the racing boats. For the first time, this year they were put under police supervision, and the police under the orders of one head, and perfect order was kept. Above Putney bridge was stretched a buoyed cable to which every steamer except three was required to make fast. All commerce was suspended, no steamboat, sailboat, or barge, being permitted to pass either Putney or Mortlake from 9½ till after the race. All arrangements were in the hands of the Thames Conservancy Board, backed by an act of Parliament giving them for the purposes of this race complete control over the river, with a fine of £20 for each act of disobedience on the part of any steamboat captain. As I said they compelled each steamer intending to follow the racing boats to make fast to a cable well astern of the starting point. The three exceptions were the Thames Conservancy steamer, the Umpire's steamer, and the steamer on board which the Prince of Wales witnessed the race, which were ranged in line in front of the other steamers. There were, perhaps, forty in all. As I stood on the deck of the Umpire's boat, I counted eighteen on one side astern, each crowded and many over-crowded with passengers. They never saw much of the race, for the three steamers which had the lead kept it, and were all the way close astern the two outriggers, and must have hidden them from the view of the forty that followed. For my place on the Umpire's boat I was indebted, as I have been for many other courtesies in England, to the fact of being an American.

Hours before the race the roads leading to Putney, to Hammersmith Bridge, and to Barnes Terrace, began to be thronged. I was warned to drive out early from London, and some of those who went in carriages to Barnes Terrace arrived as early as 8 o'clock; indeed, some secured places the night before, though the hour of the race was not till 11½ this morning. From 9 o'clock till the start, carriages, horsemen, and footmen streamed in an unbroken line across Putney Bridge. By 10 the banks were crowded; at 11, banks, windows, roofs, trees, walls, were black with people. Yet this was the starting point, and the poorest of all places for a view of the race.

Oxford was the first to show, and appeared at 11¼ o'clock, stripped, and paddling easily down to the Umpire's boat. Cambridge came out soon after with jackets on. Neither crew took a preliminary pull, as is or was the fashion in America, to warm themselves up before the race. Oxford wears dark blue caps, Cambridge light blue; the rest of the costume as to America—under waistcoat, trowsers, shoes, and nothing else whatever. Before starting, both crews flung aside caps. Cambridge, of course, threw off their jackets as soon as word was given to get ready, and Oxford a sort of scarf, which I observed they used in practicing, always throwing it round the neck when resting in the boat. The blades of the Oxford oars are dark blue, Cambridge light blue. The coxswains wear jackets also of light blue and dark blue.

As to the appearance of the two crews, let me say frankly to our ambitious Harvard friends that I never saw a University crew in America that could compare in physique with either of these. As good single men can be produced; as good crews, on the average, cannot. Age, for one thing, is in favor of the Englishman, and again in favor of Oxford as against Cambridge, and a powerful reason for the successive defeats of the latter. And even the Cambridge men are at least a year older than the Harvard—older at that critical period when, as between two men otherwise equal, a year's superiority is decisive. Neither crew is quite first-rate; either would have beaten this morning the best crew I ever saw pull in America. It is no pleasure to me to say so, but it is my business to state facts and impressions; and after this race I see more plainly than ever how just was the warning I sent over some months ago. The average weight of the Oxford crew is 11 st. 12 lb. and a fraction—that is, over 166 pounds—at the end of two months' training. If Harvard can equal, or nearly equal, this, her crews are much stouter than when I last saw them. If, as I suppose, they average under rather than over 11 stone, any rowing man here would consider it absurd to match them against Oxford—putting aside all other grounds of inferiority. The two crews of to-day were as follows:

OXFORD.

		St.	lb.
	W. D. Benson, Balliol (bow)	11	2
2.	A. C. Yarborough, Lincoln	11	8
3.	R. Ross of Bladensburg, Exeter	11	9
4.	R. G. Marsden, Merton	11	12
5.	J. C. Tinne, University	13	9
6.	F. Willan, Exeter	12	7
7.	E. S. Carter, Worcester	11	7
	D. Darbishire, Balliol (stroke)	11	2
	C. R. W. Tottenham, Christ Church (cox.)	8	6

CAMBRIDGE.

		St.	lb.
	W. H. Anderson, First Trinity (bow)	11	2
2.	J. P. Nichols, Third Trinity	11	8
3.	J. G. Wood, Emmanuel	12	6
4.	W. H. Lowe, Christ's	12	4
5.	H. T. Nadin, Pembroke	12	11
6.	W. F. M'Michael, Downing	12	1
7.	J. Still, Caius	12	1
	W. J. Pinkney, First Trinity (stroke)	10	10
	T. D. Warner, Trinity Hall (cox.)	8	4

I am not sure whether the English fashion of starting [illegible] Umpire's [illegible] in America. At the right of the [illegible] the center boat was the starter [illegible] small boats. In[illegible]sistant. The rudder-post of each racing boat is held by one of these two assistants, and, as their boats are moored in line, the start must be perfectly even. At the word "ready" the oars go forward for the stroke (and for some reason the men were kept painfully long in this position); at "go" the assistants loose their hold of the sterns, and the boats are off.

A great roar announced it half a mile away. Cambridge got hold of the water first, and went off with a slight lead, rowing 39 to the minute; Oxford, 38. In a couple of minutes Cambridge had drawn half a length in front, an advantage which they owed, in great measure, to a crab caught at the start by the Oxford stroke, and which seemed to disturb the rowing of his whole crew for the first eighth of a mile. The form in neither boat was good; but presently Oxford settled down to their work, ranged up alongside Cambridge, increased their pace, and gained a lead of a third of a length. Close work, but will they keep it up? Nobody can expect it who watches the rowing or even the men's faces. The boats at starting had shot far ahead of the three leading steamers, and when the Umpire's boat overhauled them, the force was already beginning to tell on the Cambridge men. They were rowing out of the boat, out of time, and putting on a vain spurt in hope to retain their lead. They got it for a moment, lost it in a moment more, and never after regained it. Oxford, once in front, began to row with more power as well as steadiness, though in neither was there anything to boast of in form. Two-thirds of the way to Hammersmith Bridge, Oxford was a good length ahead, and at the bridge had increased this to two lengths. Cambridge steering was, as usual, in fault, and Marsden, the Oxford coxswain, taking his boat close up to the Surrey shore, and through the narrow arch, in the thick of a crowd of boats that looked as if they would swamp him, gained at least a length more. The defeat of the Cambridge stroke became every minute more apparent, as fatigue and the hopelessness of their two spirts to overtake Oxford told upon them. On the stroke side, scarcely two oars went together into the water. The legs were idle, the arms doing the work of legs and loins, the boat hanging at every stroke, and there was neither catch at the beginning, nor the pulling of the stroke clean through. The best thing about the crew was its pluck. With two exceptions, they answered gallantly the call of their untiring stroke, but no amount of pluck could avail men whose rowing was radically bad. Oxford was pulling as a crew does pull when ahead, and conscious that they can keep there; well within their form, quite steady, and in very good, though not quite first-rate time. The race was not in doubt for a moment after passing Hammersmith Bridge. The time to that point was 7 min. 39 sec. The strokes per minute in the Oxford boat went up to 40, and were afterward as low as 36, the last half of the race being pulled at the slower rate. To Barnes Bridge the time was 16 min. 48 sec., and Oxford at that point was leading by 16 seconds. It was here that Cambridge made its final effort, and nothing could be more determined; but it was too plain there was nothing left in the crew when Pinckney once more called on them. Watching their faces with a powerful glass, at a hundred yards astern, I could not but see that they were done, and one or two men in the boat looked barely able to sit upright, and scarcely pulled the weight of their boats. Yet these same men, with five minutes rest after the race, were quite able to pull down again to Putney.

Never was a shorter 20 minutes than during this race. Keenly as we all watched the boats, it was impossible not to glance now and then at the shores and bridges. Writing at speed to catch this evening's post, I cannot put a landscape on paper—not if I had the pen of Charles Reade who in "Hard Cash," or of Tom Hughes who in "Tom Brown" have told the story of boat races with wonderful picturesqueness. Hughes was there to-day. I hope he will describe it. For the four miles and a half there was not a gap in the line of eager faces, and often they were packed in deep ranks and in terraces one above another. The river was crowded with row-boats, as well as with the forty steamers, emitting black smoke into the haze which overhung water and land, just thick enough to soften without obscuring the view. Hammersmith is a suspension bridge, and you could not see one of the chains which sway down from its massy towers; they were festoons of human beings.

Yet this we scarcely saw till we came back. All eyes followed Oxford as she swept by the flag-boat, with even, powerful stroke, three lengths ahead of Cambridge, which she might have made twenty had she chosen. The time is variously reported at 20:37, 21, and 21:55 I do not know which is right, and have no time to inquire. I append a record of the matches from their commencement, with sundry other matters of interest, to fill the gaps in this account.

G. W. S.

UNIVERSITY MATCHES FROM THEIR COMMENCEMENT.

Year	Place	Winner	Time	Won by
1829	Henley, 2m 2 fur.	Oxford	14 min 30 sec	many le'ths
1836	Westminster to Putney	Cambridge	36 min	1 min
1839	Westminster to Putney	Cambridge	31 min	1 min 45 sec
1840	Westminster to Putney	Cambridge	29 min 30 sec	¾ of length
1841	Westminster to Putney	Cambridge	32 min 30 sec	1 min 4 sec
1842	Westminster to Putney	Oxford	30 min 45 sec	13 sec
1845	Putney to Mortlake	Cambridge	23 min 30 sec	30 sec
1846*	Mortlake to Putney	Cambridge	21 min 5 sec	two lengths
1849	Putney to Mortlake	Cambridge	22 min	many le'ths
1849	Putney to Mortlake	Oxford	(foul)	
1852	Putney to Mortlake	Oxford	21 min 36 sec	27 sec
1854	Putney to Mortlake	Oxford	25 min 29 sec	11 strokes
1856	Mortlake to Putney	Cambridge	25 min 50 sec	half a length
1857	Putney to Mortlake	Oxford	22 min 50 sec	35 sec
1858	Putney to Mortlake	Cambridge	21 min 23 sec	22 sec
1859	Putney to Mortlake	Oxford	24 min 30 sec	Camb. sank
1860	Putney to Mortlake	Cambridge	26 min	one length
1861	Putney to Mortlake	Oxford	23 min 27 sec	48 sec
1862	Putney to Mortlake	Oxford	24 min 40 sec	30 sec
1863	Mortlake to Putney	Oxford	23 min 5 sec	42 sec
1864	Putney to Mortlake	Oxford	21 min 48 sec	23 sec
1865	Putney to Mortlake	Oxford	21 min 23 sec	13 sec
1866	Putney to Mortlake	Oxford	25 min 48 sec	15 sec
1867	Putney to Mortlake	Oxford	22 min 40 sec	half a length
1868	Putney to Mortlake	Oxford	21 min	six lengths

* This was the first race rowed in outrigged eights.

THE KU-KLUX-KLAN.

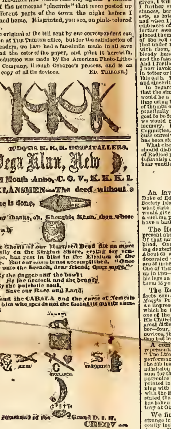
OPERATIONS IN GEORGIA—SPECIMENS OF THEIR LITERATURE—COPY OF ONE OF THEIR HAND-BILLS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LA GRANGE, Ga., April 5, 1868.

A few days ago I sent you a communication narrating the circumstances of the assassination of Col. G. W. Ashburn in Columbus, Georgia. On my return to this place (where I reside), I found that the notorious Ku-Klux had visited this city again. I inclose one of the numerous "placards" that were posted up in different parts of the town the night before I returned home. It is printed, you see, on pink-colored paper.

[The original of the bill sent by our correspondent can be seen at THE TRIBUNE office, but for the satisfaction of our readers, we have had a fac-simile made in all save size and the color of the paper, and print it herewith. The reduction was made by the American Photo-Lithograph Company, through Osborne's process, and is an exact copy of all the devices. ED. TRIBUNE.]



H'DQ'RS K. K. K. HOSPITALLERS.

Vega Klan, New D,

3d Month Anno, C. O. V., K. K. K. 1.

KLANSMEN—The deed without a name is done,

Many thanks, oh, Ghoulish Klan, thou whose Crown It

The Ghosts of our Martyred Dead flit no more uneasily on the Stygian Shore, crying for vengeance, but rest in bliss in the Elysium of the Brave. But our work is not accomplished. "Once more unto the breach, dear friend; Once more."

By the dagger and the bowl;
  By the firelock and the brand;
By the patriotic soul,
  Save our Race and Land,

Attend the CABALA and the curse of Nemesis upon him who speeds not the feet at its mystic summons

By command of the Grand D. S. H.,
CHEQV

The difference between this one and those I saw in Columbus at the office of the Assessor of Internal Revenue is that the latter were not printed, but written and sketched on paste-board, apparently pieces of hat boxes. There was not so much written on them as is printed on this.

On one of them, as stated to my last, was the name of Ashburn, with his coffin and a skeleton to the coffin. This, you perceive, has a coffin after the words, "The deed without a name is done." The coffin has the letter "C" and a cross on the top.

This paper was torn down by a Union man by the name of "Banks," who is now the Republican nominee for Clerk of the Superior Court in this (Troup) county. Several persons were standing near when he tore it down, who muttered something among themselves and made significant gestures as he went away. The following morning he found inclosed in an envelope which had been slipped under his door during the night the following warning, addressed to "Banks—Traitor:"

"Never again tear down the 'placard' of the K. K. K. This is enough for you to know. BY ORDER.
"Mark the consequences if the Order above is disobeyed."

In this manner they attempt to terrify the men who are running for office. The nominee of the Republican party for Ordinary in Columbus (Muscogee County) was told in my presence last Tuesday that he would not live to fill the office if elected. True, the man who told him so was either drunk or acted as if he was on purpose; but it shows too plainly that the Democracy of this State are determined to use threats of violence in order to deter men from running for office on the Republican side. The shameful murder of Col. Ashburn has convinced them that threats are not mere idle words. In some places it is hard to find competent persons who will consent to run for office; for, if not afraid of actual violence to their persons, they cannot brook the storm of hatred and ostracism which meets them on every side. Union men in many places are disheartened, and feel that there is not that protection extended to them by their Government that they need in order to meet this terrorism.

TENNESSEE.

BREAKING UP OF A KU-KLUX KLAN—THEIR ORGANIZATION, OATHS, AND OBJECTS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MEMPHIS, April 7, 1868.

The Rebel press here have made every effort to ignore and hush up the infamous attempt upon the life of Judge Hunter, showing as it did the extent to which their proscriptive teachings had inflamed the minds of the restless spirits in our midst. That the tendency of such bitterness of proscription could but be to scenes of violence and bloodshed, for which such press were almost wholly responsible; and that the first victim to the fell spirit they had aroused came very near indeed being the Judge of the criminal bench, who, as the bold, determined advocate of law and political freedom of opinion, was selected as a fitting subject for assassination, is now proved beyond a doubt. Last night an Order of the so-called Ku-Klux Klan was broken up in this city, and some 20 or more members captured by the police, the names of whom, for the present, are withheld, though enough is known as to who they were to say that the Grand Cyclops of the Order was no more or less than the very identical personage who called at the house of Judge Hunter at 10 o'clock at night in a hack for the evident purpose of effecting his assassination, and who, as the local editor of *The Memphis Avalanche* was employed to act as moral guardian of the people, and write up in true Billingsgate style the private character of every Radical whose prominence in his party made him a fitting point of attack. No wonder the Rebel organs wished to suppress the facts. Upon the person of one of the officers of the den broken up were found the records which reveal the secrets of the association to the people of the land, in all their fiendish enormity. The name of the den in our midst was the "Supreme Cyclopean Council," its officers a Grand Cyclops, a Vice Grand Cyclops, and Secretary, who, with two Directors, were to control the funds of the order, and whose vote upon all matters was to be final, the meetings to be called by the Grand Cyclops through the cypher of the organization. On the table in the center of the hall was found a human skull, which was required in the administering of the oath given below. The following Constitution betrays clearly the hellish purposes of the order:

ORGANIZATION.

The name of this den shall be the Supreme Cyclopean Council, and its officers shall consist of a Grand Cyclops, a Vice Grand Cyclops, and a Secretary. All funds coming into the association shall be under the control of the three officers above-named, and two directors to be elected, who shall act as a supervising council, and their decision upon all questions shall be final. The meetings shall be called by the Grand Cyclops when he deems it necessary, and shall be done through the papers in the cipher of the organization.

OBJECT.

The object of this organization is for the purpose of protecting the people of the South from the band of murderers and robbers now preying upon them, even to the last resort—assassination—and we pledge ourselves one to the other that nothing shall be allowed to deviate us from this noble object.

ENTRANCE.

Entrance to the lodge-room will be obtained through the medium of two raps in quick succession, to be followed by two slow ones. The Inside Sentinel will say, "Our trust;" the outside applicant will answer, "Is in God." He will then be admitted, and upon giving the grip, as detailed in another place, he can take his seat.

INITIATION.

All candidates shall be balloted for in open council, and if any applicant receive three black balls he cannot be admitted. As soon as a candidate is elected, he shall be introduced by a brother appointed by the Grand Cyclops. The members of the lodge, all shrouded, will rise and receive him, and conduct him into the middle of the room. Each member of the order shall have a drawn dagger or other weapon in his hand, pointed toward the candidate, and each member will be required, in the presence of the candidate, to swear that should said candidate prove recreant to the oath which he is about to take, that he will kill him, and make it his especial duty to do so on the first safe opportunity. As soon as the shrouded brothers have taken the above oath, the following charge and oath shall be administered by the Grand Cyclops, or, in his absence, the Vice-Grand:

"Here, in the presence of this skull and the members here assembled, I solemnly swear to be true to the Order, to its members individually and collectively, and should I ever, by sign, word, or deed, betray a secret, or a member of the Brotherhood, that the skull upon which I now look may be a counterpart of mine, and I hope that all the social relations which I now enjoy may be sundered, that honesty in the men or virtue in the females may not be known in my family and generation, and that all who own my name shall be branded as dogs and harlots. I further swear to obey implicitly the orders of the Grand Cyclops, regularly issued through his Council, and as soon as I receive an order to fulfill it. I again swear that, should a member of this order be in danger, that, even at the risk of my life, I will defend and endeavor to save him. That I will give no outward sign or hint that a person may know of the existence of the K. K. K., unless authorized by the Grand Cyclops, and that each member of this order, as soon as the sign is given, I will recognize, defend, and protect as a brother. I further swear that I will, under and in all circumstances, bear true allegiance to the South and her interests, as interpreted by the Supreme Cyclopean Council, and when I receive its orders, should I be even in the embraces of my wife, I will leave her to obey them. I further swear that all Radicals and negroes who have placed themselves opposite to the interests of the owners of the soil of Tennessee shall forever be my enemy, and that under no circumstance will I have other connection with them, if I can help it, than to 'welcome them with bloody hands to hospitable graves.' That my family and the family of a Radical shall never interchange visits. And I further pray that the God of the Southland, whom I now invoke, shall strike me dead should I ever, either in letter or in spirit, infringe upon the things set forth in this oath. To all of which I swear in honesty of heart and sincerity of purpose. So help me God."

In regard to the grip, your Committee would report that the simplest plan, and at the same time the best, would be a common meeting of the palms, at the same time using the interlocking of little fingers, and a pressure of thumbs on the back of the hand. Your Committee will practically explain it. The word of danger we should suggest to be for the present, "*Eli Lama Sabacthani*," which we would recommend to all members to commit to their memory. In regard to other things submitted to your Committee, we would ask for further time, and would excuse ourselves, upon the plea that one of our members has been sick.

What else is to be expected but that our Rebel organs should dislike publication of things as they exist for men of Radical principles in Tennessee, especially when so *intimately* connected with proceedings which will not bear ventilation.

FOREIGN.

An invitation has been forwarded to the Duke of Edinburgh through Sir George Grey to visit the Society Islands. The Chief who sent it on being asked in what style he would receive the Duke replied: "Why I would give him a basket of sweet potatoes and taro, and a sucking pig, and then, if he were not full, he should have a basket of oranges."

The Hotel des Invalides at Paris contains at present about 940 inmates who served under Napoleon I. Of that number more than 150 are *amputés*, and a few are blind. One has lost both fore arms, and uses with surprising dexterity a couple of hooks fastened to his stumps. About 60 wear the military medal, and nearly 200 are decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. There are 30 inmates whose services date from the first Republic. One of them—a survivor of the crew of the *Scipion*, blown up in 1798—has been in the Hotel since 1800. He lost both his legs on that occasion, and has contrived to live without them 76 years. He is now 92.

The Rev. Mr. Mackonochie writes to state the facts concerning the secession of several sisters of St. Mary's Priory, Hackney, from the Church of England. An impression has gone abroad that the Sisterhood, of which he is warden, has collapsed. It is true that only one of the professed sisters has remained true to God and His Church. This leaves the faithful ones, no doubt, in great difficulty. Those who have left are twelve in number—four, beside the mother, being professed sisters, two novices, three sowing sisters, and two second order sisters. One has left the order, but not the church. There remain [illegible], four novices, and three sowing sisters.

A company [illegible] representations in A[illegible] are just now giving "The Life and Passion of Our Lord," [illegible] performance was to take place on the 3d, and another on the 5th inst., in the parish church of Thann, the price of admission being a franc for reserved seats, and half that sum for the other places. Several bishops are said to patronize the entertainment. The programme, which is printed in French and German, contains 18 scenes, beginning with Abraham offering up his son Isaac, and ending with the Resurrection, accompanied by the organ. It is stated that the performance is an imitation of that which has taken place every ten years since the sixteenth century at Oberammergau, Bavaria.

We find in a London paper an account of a strange trial for evasion of military service which recently took place before the Military Tribunal of Bordeaux. The accused was a young man of 27, in a brilliant position of life. He had left France at the age of 17 for the United States, where by his efforts he had made a rapid fortune, and had at last become a naturalized American. He is now at the head of a large commercial house in Louisiana, but, his father having died in France, he had returned home to settle some family affairs, and was arrested as a deserter, having been, during his absence, drawn in the conscription. As the naturalization has no retro-active effect, the accused was a French citizen at the moment when his military service should have commenced. He was now sentenced to six days' imprisonment.

The Duke and Duchess de Frias (*née* Victoria Balfe) gave a musical *soirée* recently in Paris, at which Mlle. Baitu, Gardoni, Scalese, and Verger sang, and Alfred de Musset's "Nuit d'Octobre" was read. This artistic portion of the programme over, the folding doors of the large *salon* were thrown open, and a crowd of footmen appeared, two-by-two, bearing small tables, to the number of 20, on each of which covers for four were laid. The central ornament of each table was a silver candelabra of six lights, surrounded by flowers, and covered with porcelaine de Sèvres. The effect of these tables scattered over the *salon* was most brilliant, and the supper passed off with far more gayety and *entrain* than when it is served at one of those formidable buffets which it requires considerable strategic art and experience in sieges to approach.

What is the social status of a musician? This question has been raised in the Athenæum Club of London, and has given rise to much excitement and a warmly contested election. The name of Mr. Costa having been duly proposed and seconded as a member of the club, exception was taken to his being elected on the ground that he was a professor of music. It was urged that the late Sir George Smart had been for many years a member of the Athenæum, but the reply was that he was elected as a "knight," and not as a professor. The division list left the opponents of Mr. Costa in a minority, 176 members, including 59 noble lords, voting for him against 20 black balls. The committee, therefore, taking the 199 voters in the gross, decided that Mr Costa was duly elected. Such a contest as this must seem strange to foreigners, looking on the honors and orders bestowed on Spohr, Spontini, Rossini, Meyerbeer, Mendelssohn, Auber, &c., by the crowned heads of Europe, many of the reigning sovereigns having been equally complimentary to Costa as the composer of two operas produced in Paris and London, and two oratorios brought out at the Birmingham Musical Festival.

A play called "Glenarvon," which had tremendous success about 34 years ago, has been revived at the Théâtre Porte St. Martin. As its name indicates, the scene is laid in Scotland, and Scots and English figure in it. One of its personages is Charles II., and he is represented as a sanguinary monster—an unjust representation of "the most amiable and engaging of men," as Hume calls him. A scene between him and one Campbell, who figures as his minister, may be taken as a specimen of the very extraordinary notions French dramatists have of the power of English kings, and of the manner in which British subjects consent to be treated. "Campbell," says his Majesty, "I am in love with your daughter, and must have her!" "Never, sire!" "A-a-a-h!" cries, or rather howls, the king, and he stamps his foot and rolls his eyes. Then he exclaims, "I will strip you of your orders. When will you send back the Garter and the Thistle?" "Instantly, sire!" and Campbell reverently takes off the ornaments he wears. "And your portfolio—when shall I have that?" "In an hour." "And your head? for it must come off! A-a-h!" "You can take it when you will." "Then I will have it to-morrow. Good morning."

A man named Riche was charged at Paris a few days ago, before the magistrate, with being a vagabond. The Magistrate—What are you? Prisoner—An artist. Magistrate—This is the third time during 18 months that you have been in prison. Prisoner—Ah! to be sure I gave myself up when I had neither house nor bread. Magistrate—You say you are an artist. What art do you practice? Prisoner—I was with a quack dentist for 14 months. I left him on the 15th February, because he gave me little or nothing. Magistrate—Well, what did you perform for this charlatan? Music? Prisoner—No, Monsieur, I was his patient. Magistrate—What do you mean? Prisoner—You see, it was absolutely necessary to get clients. He had to persuade people that he could extract teeth without pain, and as this was not to be done he had to employ a decoy. Well, then, I represented sometimes a peasant, sometimes a workman. I was several times a woman, and also a soldier. This was the way to do business; for, you see, if I did not disguise myself I should soon be known. I stood among the crowd—a simple listener to the fine promises of my patron, who was explaining, like fun, how, having studied physics, metaphysics, optics, and mathematics, he was now able to extract teeth with a saber, with a key, with a pipe-stem, a two-sou piece, or in fact anything. Thereupon he invited any bystander who was suffering from a bad tooth, to come forward, at the same depositing 20 francs, to be given away if he did not take out the tooth without causing pain. It was I who came forward. The Magistrate—And you had all your teeth taken out? Prisoner—Ah, Monsieur, no! It was a sham. I had a false tooth which I put into my mouth before stepping up to my patron. That was the tooth he always pulled out. Magistrate—And is that what you call being an artist? Prisoner—Phew! You know—'tis but a word. Magistrate—You must go to prison for a month.

RELIGIOUS.

The bitter feud that has long been raging between Rev. Dr. Scott, Pastor of the Church of the Redemption, in Fourteenth-st., and its senior Warden, Mr. F. W. Welchman, came to a head on Sunday last. Mr. Welchman and his supporters among the congregation had been long anxious for the Pastor's removal, and on Sunday evening, after divine service, they took the first step toward accomplishing their object by laying in an ample supply of provisions, locking and barring the doors of the edifice, and establishing themselves therein as a garrison. This bellicose attitude had been assumed in order to prevent the election of a new vestry, which might have resulted in the triumph of Dr. Scott's friends and the ousting of the senior Warden from office. Bishop Potter moreover seemed to favor the mutineers, for he addressed a letter to Mr Welchman, in which he enjoined that gentleman to procure the postponement of the Easter election, and also wrote to Dr. Scott, informing him that no such election would be valid. Superintendent Kennedy on learning the purport of the Bishop's letter to the Senior Warden, ordered Capt. Caffrey of the Fifteenth Precinct to place a sufficient force of police in the church for the protection of the Welchman party and the preservation of peace. Accordingly, twelve patrolmen, under command of Sergeant Miller, were detailed for the service, and have been on duty in the church since Monday morning. Nor was it an unnecessary precaution, for yesterday morning more than 300 members of the congregation, evidently friends of the pastor, assembled in front of the church to elect a new vestry, and had it not been for the presence of the police, the ecclesiastical garrison would have been roughly handled. At last accounts, however, they were still in possession, with no disposition to compromise. But the Scott party are equally obstinate, and mean to seek redress in the Supreme Court.

SCIENCE.

PURE HYBRIDIZATION.—J. Anderson Henry, esq., in a paper read at the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, on crossing distinct species of plants, stated the rules and means used by him to insure success, the purport of which is contained in the following:

First: It is of vital importance to have the separate plants intended for the parents in the cross, even though both were hardy, brought under glass, in order to highten the temperature and protect the plants against wind and insects. In the hight of Summer, however, pollen may be taken from an outside plant to cross with an inside one, and *vice versa*.

Second: It is not enough merely to emasculate the seed-bearing flower. Every petal should be taken off, for it attracts insects, which seem to be guided more by their optics than any sense of smell. Emasculation should be performed long before the expansion of the bloom, because, in many plants, fertilization often takes place in the unopened flower. In some cases a gauze bag should be put over it, to protect the mutilated bloom from the most troublesome of insects, the humble-bee, which, in its unwieldy flight, may come across it by pure accident.

Third: Do not be in a hurry to effect a cross; wait till the stigma is found to be fully developed. This is indicated in many plants by a glutinous exudation on the summit, in others by the feathery expansion, and recurvature of its separate divisions.

Fourth: Next obtain properly ripened pollen grains from the male plant. This is done by carefully watching when the anthers burst open, otherwise the insects may be before you. So active are they on such favorite food as the pollen of the *Rubus* tribe (which includes the blackberry and raspberry) that it may be found necessary to incase the opening bloom in muslin bags. Do not use, as is generally recommended, the camel-hair pencil, for if applied often and indiscriminately it may convey with the foreign, some insidious grains of native pollen, which, however few, are pre-potent, and wholly neutralize the former. Take, where it can be obtained and afforded, the entire bloom of the intended male, and give the slightest brush with all its anthers over one or all of the stigmas of the intended female. Both long and short anthers may be used, and where the anthers are few, as in the *Diandria, Triandria*, &c., small pincers may be employed, or a bit of wire so twisted to form that implement, to carry in the pocket, is by far the handiest.

Fifth: In some cases it is difficult to procure and preserve pollen. In diœcious plants, like the *aucuba*, it may be essential to store the pollen until the female plant, which is generally eaten, comes to flower. Many hold that pollen cannot be preserved in a vital condition for more than one or two, or perhaps three weeks. Wichura of Germany, in his recent work on Hybridization, holds it as "a fact of great importance that the pollen of willows retains its potency for some time. In some cases pollen 10 days old was efficient, while vitality was still further prolonged by steeping it in a solution of honey. Pollen of *Salix-Salesiana* (willow worts) 8 days old seemed almost as potent as ever; in 28 days the traces of vitality were very slight, while that of *Salix-Cinerea* had become weak in 16 days." On the other hand, he (Mr. Henry) had carried in his pocket the pollen of *Rhododendron*, and of the Japanese forms of the genus *Lilium*, again and again from six weeks to two months and upward, and still found it potent. Having, in 1866, got the new and beautiful *Clematis-Jackmanii* to flower, on the 4th of July he gathered its anthers, and stored them in a simple pill-box placed in a cabinet drawer, and on the 8th of June, 1867, having carefully emasculated a flower of *Clematis-Candida*, he crossed it with the pollen then 11 months old, and from this cross he had gathered and sown, last Autumn, eight well-developed seeds. Both parents were hybrids, with a tinge infusion of *alien* blood in them, so that in this case the vitality was put to the severest test. The result is noticed here to suggest the propriety of storing, and, if needful, of importing pollen, which, if wrapped up in silk paper, or even inclosed in a letter, might reach Scotland still potent, by the overland route from India, or, after two or three months voyage, from all parts of North and South America. Let friends and collectors [illegible] be instructed as to this, and things, even before such novelties from which they are derived have been obtained from their own seeds.

Sixth: Another matter of much consequence in crossing distant species is the times and seasons for effecting the cross, yet not one most experienced in the art, from Darwin downward, have touched upon this point. Such times occur, often few and far between, when there is less of sun than of that form of latent heat which is frequently presented before thunder, from the air being more than ordinarily charged with electricity. Or it may occur in the Spring during the presence of ozone, which seems to promote the germination of long-sown seed.

The cross having been performed, the next anxiety will naturally be to find out whether it has taken. Almost all experimenters have noticed that soon—say from six to ten days—an alteration is observed on the stigma and style. On finding the viscous matter dried up and the style beginning to shrivel, it would be natural to conclude that all is right, and that the fertilizing pollen has now passed down into the ovary, and in some cases this conclusion may be right; but these appearances are deceptive, especially if the style maintain an erect position. The various instances of failure noted by Wichura are as follows: *a.* The organs submitted to hybridization soon wither, but do not in all cases soon fall off. *b.* The ovaries swell and ripen, but do not contain a trace of seed. *c.* The ovaries may seem filled, having in some instances the small protuberant swelling outside, as if seeds were within, and yet no seed be there. *d.* Seeds are present, but small, languid, and incapable of germination. *e.* Seeds apparently perfectly developed, but do not germinate. *f.* Seeds germinate, but the young plants are weak, and wither in a short time, dying off oftentimes after developing the seed leaves. Wichura further says "When both parents belong to the same species, we cannot tell what part the male and female parent take, respectively, in the formation of the progeny. But dissimilar factors are united in hybrids, and an intermediate form is the consequence. The products which arise from a reciprocal crossing in plants, unlike those which are formed in animals, are perfectly alike. It is of no consequence which is the male and which the female parent. It is, therefore, a mathematical necessity that the pollen-cells must have just the same part in the act of generation as the ovules." To the absolute correctness of these dogmas the lecturer demurred and proceeded to describe various experiments made by him in crossing which furnished exceptions to the rule of reciprocity, and where such reciprocity does hold, of the exact similarity of the progeny.

In experiments illustrating his view of sympathy and antipathy, the lecturer had found instances so inexplicable that he could only concur with Darwin, who, in his paper on the existence of two forms in the genus *Linum*, after summing up the good gained by the inevitable crossing of dimorphic flowers, concludes from these and numerous other analogous facts, that some unknown law is here dimly indicated to us. The remarks of Mr. Henry on crossing with long stamens contain a suggestion interesting to those desiring to hasten the flowering condition of plants, or to make them flower more freely, which is, to cross violently, *i. e.*, where the allies are not too near akin, particularly in the case of mongrels; for nature, ere she gives up, ever makes a violent effort to reproduce. By so doing the plant will remain longer in bloom, because most mongrels, especially those among herbaceous or soft-wooded plants to which these remarks apply, are impotent to produce seed, or nearly so, and in such cases the blooms remain longer upon the plant.

Lastly: As to fruits the lecturer entertained the belief that we are on the eve of a revolution—that by judicious and persevering crossing we may not only transfer the delicious aroma of one to another, and communicate hardier and more abundant bearing habits to the hybrid progeny; but further, especially in stone fruits, such as peaches, plums, apricots, &c., we may, in addition to these advantages, increase the size of the fruits and diminish the size of the stones; and among vines, get rid or greatly diminish the number of seeds. And all this would result from that law of nature by which she not merely strains her effort to reproduce (to which, however, she assigns a limit), but extends it when these have failed to make provision for her creatures' wants.

In conclusion, the lecturer said that while his aim had been to achieve something useful and practical, rather to test the theories which Mr. Darwin and others—especially the Continental savans—have been so engrossed with, he could not refrain from alluding to the results and conclusions which some of them have come to on prosecuting a series of crossing operations, tending to show that such crosses do and must eventuate in sterility. M. Naudin seems, like Wichura, to have limited his experiments chiefly to herbaceous or soft-wooded plants; among such, especially among calceolarias, the speaker has found himself brought to the terminus of a bitter and hopeless sterility. He remembered one instance where he had reached a perfect monster for size in that tribe, but, except in that particular, it had no desirable property. Determined, however, to improve it by crossing, he found on trial he could make nothing of it, and on examination he discovered that its stigma was a hollow tube, and its anthers were hard masses containing not a particle of pollen. Man may run into such mistakes, but he cannot thence conclude that unviolated nature does so. Yet the speaker had sometimes found among hybrid seedlings a vigor superior, in that respect, to either parent. May not such often occur in nature, and as a naturally selected parent becomes the progenitor of a hardier and more vigorous race (which having in it, according to Darwin's views, a tendency to diverge) may not it culminate, in the long lapse of time, into a distinct species, and even annihilate the weaker one which gave it being? So that, in nature's crossing, may not fertility and vigor take the place of sterility and weakness, into which she so generally dwindles when modified by man's device?

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THE TRIAL OF JOHNSON.

The trial of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, before the Senate, presided over by the Chief Justice, on the impeachment of the House of Representatives, now approaches its conclusion; the defense having rested at 3 P. M. of Saturday. On Monday a little additional testimony was offered by the Managers when the case closed, and two of the Managers for the House on one side, and two of the counsel for the defense on the other, will be heard at length in argument—the Managers having the closing speech; then such Senators as shall see fit to do so may briefly state their reasons for the vote they propose to give, after which the vote will be taken, and the issue decided—two-thirds of the whole number voting being required to convict. The Senate consists of 54 members, of whom 12, being anti-Republicans, are counted as certain to vote for acquittal any how, while Mr. Wade, because of the fact that he will succeed to the Presidency in case Mr. Johnson is deposed, is expected not to vote. If, then, seven of those elected by the Republicans, in addition to the three declared apostates, Dixon, Doolittle, and Norton, should vote in the negative, Johnson will be acquitted, and thus emboldened to resume the course which has kept the country distracted and belligerent for the last two or three years. The Senators counted on, with more or less confidence, to give him a fresh lease of the power he has so grossly abused, are Messrs. Fessenden of Maine, Anthony and Sprague of Rhode Island, Sherman of Ohio, Van Winkle and Willey of West Virginia, Fowler of Tennessee, Trumbull of Illinois, Grimes of Iowa, and Ross of Kansas; but of these ten, there may possibly be five votes for acquittal, though we believe there will be barely three, if so many. We do not see, therefore, how the trial can result otherwise than in Johnson's conviction and expulsion from office. Further than that, we trust the verdict will not go; for we ardently wish the man to realize beyond question the hollowness, the hypocrisy of those Democratic professions and protestations whereby he has been lured to his ruin. There was never a moment when the Democratic leaders purposed to make him their candidate for next President. They intended only to "fool him "to the top of his bent"—to use him to the utmost, then cast him aside like a squeezed orange. We pray that he may not be debarred from holding office until this truth shall have been demonstrated beyond cavil or demur.

Mr. Johnson made his second foray on Secretary Stanton on the 21st of February. On the 22d, the Senate voted this a violation of law, and the House took the first steps toward impeachment. On the 24th, impeachment was carried by the strong vote of 128 to 47—no single member opposing it but those chosen mainly by anti-Republican votes. The Senate having taken the preliminary steps for a trial, and the Managers for the House having submitted articles of impeachment, Mr. Johnson, by his counsel, demanded that forty days be allowed him wherein to prepare his answer. This was resisted on the part of the House, and the Senate, after hearing argument, allowed a delay of ten days. The answer being at length filed, the House at once reiterated and offered to make good its charges; and the trial was opened by Manager Butler for the prosecution on the 13th of March. When the testimony in support of the impeachment had been put in, Mr. Johnson's counsel sought and obtained a further delay of several days wherein to prepare their defense; and they have since asked a further delay on account of the illness of one of their number. Thus, from the outset to this hour, procrastination has been the policy of the defense, and at least as much time has been consumed in bringing the able counsel for that side up to the work as in hearing argument and taking testimony. Considering how anomalous and critical is the state of the Government and country while their chief magistrate is on trial, and how mortifying his position must be, we may safely conclude that, whatever hopes of acquittal may be entertained by his blinder partisans, they are not really shared by Johnson nor by his lawyers. They are fighting off a verdict, in the desperate hope that something may turn up that will operate in their favor.

Turn to the case as presented in the testimony, and their prospect is no brighter. They are virtually struggling against the constitutional right of the Senate to a real voice in the filling of Executive posts by appointment. The Federal Constitution (Art. II., § 2) prescribes that the President "shall nominate and, by and "with the advice and consent of the Senate, "appoint ambassadors, other public ministers "and consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, "and all other officers of the United States, "whose appointments are not herein otherwise "provided for. * * * * The President shall "have power to fill up all vacancies that may "happen during the recess of the Senate, by "granting commissions, which shall expire at "the end of their next session." If Mr. Johnson had ever a right to expel Edwin M. Stanton from the War Office, its warrant must be found in these provisions.

Now that Johnson deliberately and intentionally violated the Tenure-of-Office act, is undisputed. His excuse for this is a desire to test the constitutionality of that act. If this be valid, then he might with impunity violate and set at defiance every act of Congress passed over his vetoes. But we raise the Previous Question—Put the Tenure-of-Office act out of sight, and we deny that he ever had a right to remove Mr. Stanton from the War Office in defiance of the known determination of the Senate that he should be retained. We challenge the production of an instance wherein any President but Johnson ever removed an officer whom the Senate had decided should not be removed. In the case of Wm. J. Duane, wherein Jackson stretched his prerogative to the utmost, so that Messrs. Clay, Calhoun, and Webster united with a majority of the Senate in declaring that he had transcended his constitutional authority, the Senate had never voted nor notified the President that Mr. Duane must not be removed, and Gen. Jackson did not, as a matter of fact, know that the Senate was adverse to his removal. That removal was made in the recess of the Senate, and duly communicated to that body when Congress convened. Still, it was deemed, and justly deemed, an invasion by the President of the rights of the coördinate branch of the appointing power.

The current notion that Heads of Departments are mere clerks or lackeys of the President, removable at his pleasure, has no shadow of warrant in the Constitution. That document recognizes no difference between these and other officers of the Government but a difference of functions. Every officer is a servant, not of the President, but of the Constitution and laws, and must stand or fall by his fidelity to them. Andrew Johnson has attempted to set himself above them, and must be dealt with accordingly. If he can expel one incumbent from office in the face and in defiance of the Senate, he is a dictator and a despot. The verdict of the Senate will vindicate the supremacy of the laws.

A zealous foe to impeachment, just from Washington, being inquired of as to the prospect, replied: "The Senate would acquit John-"son, if they did not fear what he may do here-"after." We non-concur; yet the observation has much force. The Senate cannot vote to let loose this mad bull in the National china-shop, with full knowledge of his incurably vicious propensities and his furiously savage temper. His acquittal would be a virtual charter of license to heap outrage on outrage, evading and defying the laws, and doing his wicked worst to reëstablish a vindictive Rebel domination throughout the South. He is an aching tooth in the National jaw, a screeching infant in a crowded lecture-room; and there can be no peace nor comfort till he is out.

THE DICKENS BANQUET.

The dinner given on Saturday evening by the press of the United States to Mr. Charles Dickens was something more than an ordinary compliment from the members of the profession to the foremost man of their craft. To those who sat around those brilliant tables, it seemed not so much a testimonial to the genius of a successful author as a tribute to the regard with which that genius has for the [illegible] improved and delighted us. When Charles Dickens took his place at the board, many a dear old friend sat down with us unseen; and it was hard not to imagine that we were cheering Sam Weller, or hobnobbing with Tom Pinch, or laughing with Mark Tapley, or gazing into the beaming spectacles of Mr. Pickwick. The cordial greetings were interchanged not only between Mr. Dickens and the two hundred of his admirers whose invitation he had accepted, but troops of those delightful people who live only in his books seemed to be there with him, and the hand-shaking, the toasting, the waving of handkerchiefs, were quite as much for them as for their genial creator. And so, amid lights and flowers, and the breathings of delicate music, and the laughter of many voices, the evening passed merrily away, as if in the society of friends whom we had long known in fancy but never met in the flesh.

The admirable speech in which Mr. Dickens acknowledged the compliment paid him will undoubtedly add a great deal to his personal popularity in America, for it was just such a speech as Americans particularly like to hear. It was frank, it was cordial, it was generous; and as for those old darts of offense which have rankled so long in the wounds of a few of us, he drew them out with a deft and tender hand, and salved the injury with the unction of a little national flattery. We do not know that he was under any obligation to do this, but we are glad that he has done it, for we would have him leave none but warmest friends behind him here, and we trust that when the ship bears him away the American people will wish him with entire unanimity God speed and long life and happiness.

THE SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.

Our accounts from South Carolina are most gratifying. The new Constitution seems to be adopted by a majority of many thousands. State officers, members of Congress, members of the Legislature, and local officers have been chosen, and within a few days—after a self-expatriation of more than seven years—the foremost Secession State will return to her place in the Union.

The new Constitution is liberal and just in its provisions. The Convention that made it embraced many excellent citizens of ample qualification for the work, and in spite of the ceaseless flood of vituperation poured upon its members by a malignant and unscrupulous press, its work was calmly, carefully, properly done.

We are glad to feel assured that the white men of South Carolina have at least acquiesced in this reconstruction. If the indications given of the vote as far as received hold out, it must show that, while a great many whites stayed away from the polls, a very creditable number came up and voted squarely for the Constitution. We are also glad to say that we have heard of no serious attempts to coerce poor men either to vote in the negative or to refrain from voting. The tactics of the Alabama Rebels found no favor in the Palmetto State, and we are encouraged to hope that she, who went out of the Union because she really and honestly believed in Secession, will be the most earnest and honest in her good faith in restoring her old connections.

Advices from Louisiana are less favorable. The Republican party are somewhat divided, and the Democracy are making a desperate effort to defeat the Constitution. In this they are encouraged by the action of the military authorities, whose appointments of officers of election have been mainly of the Hancock pattern. At this writing we cannot judge whether the Constitution is carried or lost.

Georgia began to vote on Monday. Our friends are hopeful, but the Opposition are making a strong fight.

North Carolina began to vote yesterday, and there ought to be no doubt of the success of her new Constitution by a vote of at least three to two.

THE QUESTION OF INTENT.

We defy any candid man, who is at the same time intelligent, to read the evidence now before the country and resist the conviction that Andrew Johnson fully purposed and plotted to oust Edwin M. Stanton from the War Department in defiance of the known will of the Senate that he should remain. We cannot observe that this intent is even seriously questioned. Indeed, the eagerness of the President's champions to obscure this issue, and make the case turn entirely on the point of intent to *use force* in the premises, is a virtual confession of judgment on the main point.

The President and the Senate are coördinate powers in the filling by appointment of most offices under the Federal Government. They had agreed in making Edwin M. Stanton Secretary of War. After a time, Mr. Johnson, having turned against the party which elected him, desired to get rid of Mr. Stanton, who, alone of the Cabinet, had not shared in his superior's apostasy. Traitors and renegades always hate the true men they have deserted; they hate to meet or to see them. They intensely dislike to "see Mordecai, the Jew, sitting "in the king's gate." It became a passion, a frenzy, with Johnson, to get Mr. Stanton out of the War Office. And the Secretary would most gladly have been relieved from his irksome post, but the great party by whose voice he had been placed and so long sustained therein, earnestly said to him, "Hold on! no matter at "what sacrifice of personal feeling. You must "not surrender the War Department, involving "the control of the Army, the Freedmen's Bu-"reau, and the execution of the Reconstruction "acts, to such a Rebel or Copperhead as John-"son would choose to put in your place." So Mr. Stanton has held on, not for his own sake, nor at his own suggestion, but because the great party which Johnson's ingratitude and treachery had swindled out of six Departments of the Administration, chose not to be swindled out of the seventh.

Mr. Johnson took care to keep within the letter, even, of the Tenure-of-Office act, in his first removal of Stanton—that which he effected in the recess of Congress. By placing Gen. Grant in the office *ad interim*, he sought to chloroform the public into the delusion that he sought a change of *men* only. The Senate, on reassembling, saw through the trick, and virtually ordered the restoration of Stanton. Grant at once gave way, and Stanton resumed the office. Johnson was furious at Grant for giving up the post without his permission to do so, and publicly charged the General with duplicity and falsehood. Gen Grant, in reply, charged Johnson with seeking to involve him (Grant) in a violation of the law. Here the matter rested for a time; and the next move was Johnson's appointment of Lorenzo Thomas as Secretary *ad interim*, and the simultaneous attempt of the latter to get possession of the office, ousting Stanton, while both Johnson and Thomas were perfectly aware that the Senate was immovable against such change, no shadow of doubt that Johnson and Thomas intended to get possession of the Department somehow—"peaceably if we can; "forcibly if we must." Johnson's stigmatizing of Stanton as a coward who would make no resistance, has no meaning if this be not so. But this, though important, is by no means essential. That Johnson sought to wrest the War office from the hands to which the Senate had consented to intrust it, and hand it over to some one for whom he well knew that such consent had not been and could not be obtained, is the vital matter. That this was a plain, flagrant violation of the Tenure-of-Office act, is unquestionable; but it is no less a violation of the express constitutional right of the Senate to a concurrent voice in filling this and all similar places. Johnson's unmistakably lawless intent is the intent to change the head of the War Department in opposition to the declared, recorded vote of the Senate. And that offense, so far from being disproved, is hardly denied.

Here is the fundamental question at issue—"Is ours a government of laws, or a govern-"ment of personal will?" Mr. Johnson has proceeded on a theory of prerogative which finds no warrant in the Federal Constitution, nor in the republican theory of government. He is a ruler after that Tudor or Stuart pattern which the Anglo-Saxon mind has outgrown. He has fancied himself cunning enough to achieve his end by strategy, and therein has miserably failed. In spite of his desperate device, Stanton is still in the War office, and he is a culprit at the bar of the Senate. He will leave that bar a branded attestation that this is a republic wherein the laws are supreme and the chief magistrate is but their honored first servant while he obeys and their victim when he attempts to subvert them.

"THE ERIE WAR."

The belligerents, it is given out, are reconciled—or at least satisfied; the Erie bill, which has just passed the Legislature, is all that Drew requires, and is not objectionable to Vanderbilt; and nobody is disaffected but the mercenary bulk of the Assembly and the Lobby, which, having been bought once or twice each at enormous prices, are indignant at the failure of the Vanderbilt interest to buy them over again, or compel Drew to buy them, when the bill came down from the Senate. Hence, furious rushes to concoct and pass all manner of bills which, it is supposed or fondly hoped, will be injurious or annoying to Vanderbilt.

But there is still another interest which has not been conciliated nor cared for—that of the People. On behalf of the millions who never go to Albany as members of the Legislature or of the Lobby, we protest against the Erie bill as vicious or defective in these respects, namely:

I. It gives a *quasi* sanction and legislative indorsement to the $10,000,000 of bonds lately issued, then converted into stock, by a majority of the Erie Directors, in furtherance of certain gigantic stock-gambling operations. This issue should have been in no manner legalized nor countenanced; it should have been branded as the fraud it is, and nullified.

II. It provides no effective safeguards against future issues of the sort, in furtherance of private interests and stock-gambling ventures. It should be fixed by law that no new bonds or stock should ever be created by the directors of any corporation without being first extensively advertised, then formally ratified by votes representing at least two-thirds of the preëxisting stock.

III. It does not forbid and punish stock-gambling by Railroad directors. Now, no director or other officer of a company should be allowed to make or take an interest in any bet on the future value of its stock or bonds—certainly not on the "short" side. To allow a director to bet that the stock of his road will be worth less next month than now, is to tempt him to wink at the robbery of his stockholders and try to diminish the productiveness and profits of his road.

IV. Stock-gambling *at all*—that is, betting on the future price of any stock—should be sternly forbidden. It subserves no good end, while it diverts means and abilities from beneficent investments and enterprises. It unsettles, unhinges, demoralizes, debauches, its votaries. When shall we have a Legislature honest and virtuous enough to forbid and preclude, by adequate penalties, all "time" contracts or bets as to the future price of stocks?

THE SWANN MILITANT.

"It might have been worse" is usually a consolatory reflection, but it must be allowed that Mr. Johnson's eccentricities have put it to a pretty severe test. It turns out, however, that we might have had a President fifty times more unsatisfactory and unmanageable: Gov. Swann of Maryland, for instance. We are sure of this, because the Governor has recently made a most un-Quakerly speech in the Quaker City, in which he was good enough to state what he would do if he were President of the United States and anybody should undertake to impeach *him*; and, if we may credit his own assertion, he would be a mightily dangerous man to meddle with. The Governor has no hesitation in declaring that he would not stand any such nonsense. Instead of pusillanimously yielding to the force of circumstances and the action of the "High "Court," Gov. Swann distinctly states that he would resort to gunpowder. "As Commander-"in-Chief," says he, with a sort of suppressed ferocity, "as Commander-in-Chief of the Army "and Navy, it would require a strong force to "drive me from my position." As we understand the matter, this pugnacious Governor, if he were in the shoes of Mr. A. Johnson, so far from shaking therein, would resist to the death all attempts to oust him; he would garrison the White House and lay in a great stock of provisions; he would remorsely slaughter whoever came to put him out, and deal death and destruction to all his besiegers in the most liberable and lamentable way. Hence we see how lucky we are in having A. J. instead of T. S., who is no doubting Thomas, but a man capable of doing the most murderous execution with unrelenting and unlimited ferocity. Ben Wade, it is understood, the Governor would annihilate with his own hand rather than allow that person to enter the Presidential Mansion. This edifice, it is perfectly clear, it would be absolutely necessary to mine and to blow up, or to capture with great loss of life, by regular approaches, the Governor, meanwhile, discharging from a front window every description of fire-arm—the musket, the revolver, and the rifle. How would poor Mr. Wade feel when, upon civilly ringing the bell, a greeting of grapeshot whizzed and whistled around his ears? Of course Gen. Thomas would be there too, aiding and abetting, giving the word of command, directing the construction of the barricades, and keeping watch and ward over the street-door [illegible] in the great siege of extraordinary operations, the loss of life, and the profuse bloodshed which a trembling nation would be called upon to witness. Let us, therefore, inscribe it upon the roll of God's mercies that Swann of Maryland is not either our King Log or our King Stork! For, truly, he is highly sanguinary in his speech, and emphatically murderous in his metaphors. Having, or making, occasion to speak of his removal of the Police Commissioners, he said, in his Philadelphia diatribe: "I gave them a fair and impartial trial before "a jury of their peers, and when found guilty I "off with their heads and put them into the "basket." This is the true fe-fo-fi-fum style—not exactly grammatical, perhaps, but terribly impressive! Indeed, there is a grim circumstantiality in the boast of putting the heads into the basket which gives frightful vivacity to the illustration, and atones in some measure for the outrage upon the memory of Murray of such a verbless sentence as "I off with "their heads." The truth is, a more truculent gentleman than Gov. Swann does not blow and brag in this blowing and bragging world. "I hope," he says, "that the people will not "tamely submit to the despotism that now "rules the land." At any rate, when we are quite ready to go campaigning we shall know where to look for a leader; and when Pennsylvania makes up her pacific mind to be pacific no longer, and when Philadelphia determines to throw brotherly love to the bow-wows, Gov. Swann is without a bit of doubt the generalissimo to head the furious forces of the wet Quakers as they march to the awful wars. All who are determined to "tamely submit" to nothing whatever, and to follow "little Maryland," as her martial son prettily styles her, to victory or sudden death, will recognize in the great Marylander a natural leader. "The Susquehanna," cried Thomas Swann, "divides us, but we are with "you in heart and hand." The Philadelphia mob repaid the exquisite confidence of its distinguished visitor by groaning for Grant and by expressing a great desire to "hang Stevens." When Thomas Swann passes from theory to practice, and leads his merry militiamen to the sack of Washington, we incline to the belief that the groans will be a great deal louder, and that it will hardly be Thad. Stevens who will be hung.

THE ERIE RAILWAY DISASTER.

In Mr. Hewitt's report on the iron trade he classified the qualities of English iron into six grades, or numbers, the first being best and No. 6 the poorest. He added that No. 6 was called American iron, because it was sold mainly to our railway companies in the shape of rails. That is what becomes of the poorest iron made in England.

Almost as if providentially ordered for the purpose of throwing the strongest light upon the disaster of Wednesday morning, another train—this time, happily, a freight train—was the next night thrown down the embankment from the rotten track of the Erie Railroad by a broken rail, within a mile of the scene of the other accident. In a recent report of the Superintendent of the Erie Railway, that officer says:

> "We have passed through three months of unusually severe Winter weather, and moved more than an average Winter tonnage, with the road bed frozen solid as a rock, the rails incased in snow and ice, so that it has been impossible to do much in the way of repairs; the iron rails have broken, laminated, and worn out beyond all precedent, until there is scarce a mile of your road, except that laid with steel rails between Jersey City and Salamanca or Buffalo, where it is safe to run a train at the ordinary passenger train speed, and many portions of the road can only be traversed safely by reducing the speed of all trains to 12 or 16 miles an hour, solely on account of the worn-out and rotten condition of the rails. Broken wheels, rails, engines and trains off the track, have been of daily, almost hourly, occurrence for the last two months, caused mostly by defective rails. Fully 1,000 broken rails were taken from the track in the month of January, while the number removed on account of lamination, crushing, or wearing out was much greater. February will show a still worse record than January. The condition of the iron at the present date is such as to give me much anxiety and apprehension for the safety of trains. We cannot and do not attempt to make the schedule time with our trains; nearly all lose from two to five hours in passing over the road, and it has been only by the exercise of extreme caution we have been able thus far to escape serious accident."

We print the above without special emphasis—the reader will easily discover the important points. It is none of our work—the testimony is official; it is by the best-informed officer of the Company, one upon whose judgment the directors are bound to rely, and whose suggestions they are supposed to carry out.

Here, then, is a road strongly condemned as out of order and dangerous by the man whose especial business it is to know its condition. Yet, so far as we know, not one step of importance has been taken to put the track in order. Over this track trains are run at all hours of day and night, taking the fearful risk implied in the above report. Over this road, in the most dangerous part, came the fated train of Wednesday morning. The Coroner's Jury declare that the disaster was caused by a broken rail. The Superintendent says that 1,000 broken rails were taken up in January. Comment is almost unnecessary.

We do not assume that accidents can be entirely prevented by any amount of foresight or care. But we feel certain that, taking their own testimony, the Erie directors have inexcusably neglected their road. Had they spent, upon the repair and careful superintendence of their tracks, half as much as they have used in litigation in our courts and legislative operations at Trenton and Albany, the chances are that no such disaster would have occurred. Yet the legal war goes on; the investigations progressed yesterday as coolly as if nothing unusual had occurred; the great men of the great corporations, and their fifty-thousand-dollar counsel on either side, went ahead as usual; the trackmen at Port Jervis put down a new rail; the trains ran as before; the crushed and burned cars were left where they fell; the dead and half-dead passengers were sent off to their friends; our Western connections were restored, and the whole matter was over. It is true there was no occasion to stop the snarling of counsel while Carr's Rock victims were buried; Congress adjourns upon hearing of the death of a former member; so does the Legislature, sometimes; but we presume the great corporations could not afford to stop their legal wrangle on so trifling an occasion as the killing of a score of their clients. A proverb says, "Corporations have no souls." The Erie managers give new proof of its truth.

But the public are not done with this disaster. They have rights that cannot be ignored, and sooner or later they will find legal means of holding railway companies to strict responsibility. The days of cheap rails, wooden cars, sheet-iron stoves, neglected tracks, and carelessness of employés, must soon end. The directors concerned in this latest catastrophe should profit by the event, and make haste to show works meet for repentance. The people are shocked at their seeming indifference, and [illegible] will not [illegible] with whitewashing reports and fair promises. They want actual, visible improvement, better rails, iron cars, full security against fire, more careful superintendence, and everywhere a recognizable attention on the part of railroad managers and agents to their safety and comfort. The public care very little for the "Great Erie War" in the Courts; they do care for their lives, and must have that care shared by the men who take them in charge.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Enthusiastic meetings of the Liberal party are being held all over England. Many more are advertised to occur hereafter. The grievances of the Irish people in general, and particularly the disendowment of all religious sects in Ireland, are the objects of these meetings. The speakers embrace most of the well-known Liberal Leaders in Parliament....A warrant was issued by the Bow-st. Police magistrates on Friday for the arrest of ex-Governor Eyre of Jamaica, on the charge of illegally proclaiming martial law during the disturbances in that island. It is believed that by this means the legality of the action of Mr. Eyre, while Governor of Jamaica, in adopting extraordinary measures to suppress the insurrection there, will be finally and satisfactorily tested....Gen. Napier, in command of the Abyssinian expedition, in his last dispatch, requests that a heavy remittance in treasure for the expense of the army be sent him before the rainy season sets in, as he anticipates that during that season his communication with the sea coast will be frequently, if not wholly, interrupted....The installation of the Prince of Wales as a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick took place at Dublin on Friday....It is said that two men, supposed to be Fenians, were arrested at a late hour last night, near the servants' door of Buckingham Palace. They were carrying a hamper, which, on being opened, was found to contain a gallon of liquid phosphorus, for "Greek Fire." The parties made a desperate resistance, and were with difficulty secured. A third person, who was in company with those bearing the basket, fled as soon as the latter were seized, and escaped all pursuit.

IRELAND.—Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Dublin on Wednesday. The arrival of the fleet in the Bay was announced by a royal salute from all the vessels in the harbor. The fleet came to anchor off Kingstown shortly before noon, and soon afterward the Prince and Princess of Wales landed. They were received by their Excellencies the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Marchioness of Abercorn, and conducted to the special train of cars which was in readiness to convey them to Dublin. The Lord Lieutenant was accompanied by the officers of State, the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, and a large deputation of the principal local authorities. A guard of honor occupied the pier and lined the approach to the railway station. All the wharves and buildings commanding a view of the scene were thronged with people, and the space near the station was entirely filled by the crowd, who cheered incessantly as the royal party passed on to the cars. The train proceeded slowly to Dublin. When it had arrived at Westland Row, the terminus of the road, the Prince and Princess and their attendants alighted. A military guard of honor under Major-Gen. Cunynghame was drawn up, forming a hollow square. The Mayor and members of the corporation of the City of Dublin advanced, and presented an address of welcome to the royal visitors on the part of the citizens. The Prince and Princess and suite, and the Lord Lieutenant and the officers of state then entered carriages, and a procession was formed, which passed through the principal streets of the city to the castle. The streets, windows, and housetops along the route of the procession were densely crowded with spectators, who by their cheers and cries manifested the wildest enthusiasm. The buildings on the line of march were richly decorated with flags, flowers and tapestry. The day was fine, the sun shone brilliantly, and the display was a complete success. The procession reached the Castle at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Prince and Princess were conducted to the state apartments prepared for their reception. One of the noticeable features of the decorations was the frequency with which the American banner was displayed with the flags of England and Ireland.

ABYSSINIA.—*The London Times* has a special dispatch from its correspondent with the expedition in Abyssinia, who says that on the 29th of March Gen. Sir Robert Napier, with the advance, was at the village of Rodela. The weather was cold and rain was falling. It was reported that King Theodorus had an army of 10,000 men, and would make a stand against the British. Reuter's telegram from Abyssinia states that Napier was to make a dash on Magdala on the 2d inst. On Tuesday afternoon official dispatches were received at the India Office from Gen. Napier, dated April 1. The General reports that on that day he reached Abdicom, only 30 miles from Magdala, with the advance column of the expedition. The rear was close at hand, and the whole expedition would concentrate on the left bank of the river Jimma. The Abyssinian King was posted with his army on the Bosselo. News had been received from the British captives. They continued to be well treated by the King. Gen. Napier says his men are in good health and spirits.

POLAND.—It is officially announced that the foreign Consulates in Warsaw, which it was reported were to be abandoned, will be permanently continued by their respective Governments.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The Paris *Moniteur* publishes later South American intelligence. No attack has been made on Asuncion, the Paraguayan capital, nor was it likely there would be at present, as the allied forces were acting on the defensive.

GERMANY.—The Parliament of the North German Confederation has adopted a resolution instructing Count von Bismarck to enter into negotiations with foreign powers for the purpose of establishing by treaty the absolute neutrality of private property at sea during time of war.

FRANCE.—The marriage of Miss Kate Dix, daughter of the American Embassador, and Mr. Walsh, a well-known merchant in the Japan trade, took place on Friday. A large number of American and European notabilities were present at the ceremony.

MR. DICKENS'S FAREWELL READING.

Mr. Dickens has read for the last time in America. As we write these words, the tones of his voice have scarcely died away; the living presence of his genius still warmly enkindles the hearts of his hearers. At such a moment, joy and sorrow naturally blend—joy, in the fullness of his splendid success, sorrow, in the thought that the loved and admired artist will be seen and heard no more. Such a moment is, naturally, one of extreme emotion. Happily the voice of criticism may be silent. Its claims have been satisfied; its duty has been done. Only the voice of honest admiration need now be heard. Mr. Dickens has endeared himself to us in every possible way; as an author, by his humanity, integrity, and goodness, directing the use of great natural gifts; as a reader, by his perfect honesty and simplicity, in conveying to us the comic and pathetic creations of his art; and as a man by his frankness, his gentleness, his modesty, and his whole-hearted response to our sympathetic greeting. Henceforward the great humorist is entirely understood in America. Before he came here to give these readings, there were some among us who remembered only his old-time strictures on the young Republic, and some who doubted whether he would be welcome. But there was never real reason to doubt. The bare fact that these strictures were so clearly remembered, after so many years, was the best possible proof that Charles Dickens had always, and from the outset of his career, been beloved in this country. The heart remembers longer than the head. A great poet has told us what it is to be wroth with with one we love. Charles Dickens's coming, however, was needful, to disperse every cloud and every doubt, and to place his name undimmed in the silver sunshine of American admiration. After the revelation of his inner nature that he has given to us in the readings now ended, and after the noble words that he spoke to us on the occasion of the recent banquet, we cannot help knowing that the creator of Little Nell, and Peggotty, and Sydney Carton, and all the other friends, is as true in heart as he is great in mind. Not to know this, indeed, would be to have heard him in vain. The delicious reading of the "Christmas Carol" and "The Trial from Pickwick"—with which Mr. Dickens on Monday evening closed his series of entertainments—should have won the heart of even the most inveterate bigot. The humane spirit of the man lit it up with a beautiful light. His fine fancy, too, played over it, like sunbeams on the water. His humor, his pathos, his direct and forcible portraiture of character, his poetic temperament, his unerring intuitions as to motive and emotion, his simplicity of style in writing and of method in delivery—all found illustration in this reading. What we said at the outset, indeed, remains true at the close—that the key-note of his genius is sounded in the "Christmas Carol" and the "Trial from Pickwick." That note found an echo in every bosom, last night, and awoke the response of a tumultuous applause. The audience, which crowded Steinway Hall in every part, was, in truth, profoundly moved. By laughter and by weeping it testified its sympathy with the humor of *Bob Cratchet* and the pathos of *Tiny Tim*, and the fine lesson of humanity that was once more enforced by its honored teacher. By its cheers it told him how deeply its feelings had been moved, and summoned him to say Farewell. What he said is hereto appended; and we have only to add that his beautiful words were said with equal grace and tenderness:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The shadow of one word has impended over me all this evening, and the time has come at last when the shadow must fall. It is but a very short one, but the weight of such things is not measured by their length; and two much shorter words express the whole realm of our human existence. When I was reading "David Copperfield" here last Thursday night, I felt that there was more than usual significance for me in Mr. Peggotty's declaration: "My future life lies over the sea." And when I closed this book just now, I felt keenly that I was shortly to establish such an *alibi* as would have satisfied even the elder Mr. Weller himself. [Laughter.] The relations that have been set up between us in this place—relations sustained on my side, at least, by the most earnest devotion of myself to my task; sustained by yourselves, on your side, by the readiest sympathy and kindliest acknowledgment—must now be broken forever. But I entreat you to believe that in passing from my sight you will not pass from my memory. I shall often, often recall you as I see you now, equally by my Winter fire, and in the green, English Summer weather. I shall never recall you as a mere public audience, but rather as a host of personal friends, and ever with the greatest gratitude, tenderness, and consideration. Ladies and gentlemen, I beg to bid you farewell. And I pray God bless you, and God bless the land in which I have met you. [Great applause, the audience rising, and with waving handkerchiefs and loud voices cheering the distinguished reader till he had passed from the room.]

We should add that Mr. Dickens was suffering from illness, which, though it did not in the least mar the fervency and the thorough art of his readings, evidently caused him great personal inconvenience. The following certificate—which speaks for itself—was distributed in the hall:

"I certify that Mr. Dickens is suffering from neuralgic affection of the right foot, probably occasioned by great fatigue in a severe Winter. But I believe that he can read to-night without much pain or inconvenience (his mind being set on not disappointing his audience), with the aid of a slight mechanical addition to his usual arrangements.—FORDYCE BARKER, M. D."

The reading stand was beautiful with flowers—the gifts of friends. One wreath came from Boston, arriving in the course of the reading. It was fit that Nature's best adornments should embellish a scene of which every element was lovely, and of which ever-remembrance will be forever sweet and gracious.

THE SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.

LOUISIANA.

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES REPORTED.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 21.—No official returns have been made. As far as heard from, the majorities against the Constitution are as follows: In this city, 1,000; in the Parish of Orleans, 384; in East Baton Rouge, 800; in West Baton Rouge, 100. Caddo gives 300 majority against the Constitution. J. R. Conway, the Democratic candidate for Mayor in this city, is elected, with a majority of Democrats to both Boards of the City Council. In the Parish of Orleans the Democratic ticket is probably elected. Six Democratic Senators are chosen. A negro Recorder is elected in the IIId District of this city. Mann, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the IId District, is ahead, as far as heard from.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

TRIUMPH OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION—ELECTION OF RADICAL STATE OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Gen. Grant this morning received a dispatch from Gen. Canby, commanding the Second Military District, announcing that in twelve districts in South Carolina, registering 59,000 votes, partial returns from the poll lists give 36,000 votes polled. A partial canvass of the returns, unofficial, from nine districts, gives 18,838 for the Constitution, and 5,747 against it. The heavy rains have seriously impeded the travel and these returns are necessarily from points at or near the telegraph lines.

GEORGIA.

PROBABLE REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

AUGUSTA, April 21.—The election here is progressing without serious disturbance. The blacks remain about the polls electioneering for the Republican ticket. The Democratic vote was large to-day, but the Republicans will carry the county. Military are stationed at the polls to preserve order.

NORTH CAROLINA.

GREAT MAJORITIES FOR THE CONSTITUTION.

NEWBERN, April 21.—The vote to-day for the Constitution was 1,250; against the Constitution 200. The full negro vote was polled. We had no disturbance. In Morehead City the Republicans are 18 ahead.

WILMINGTON, April 21.—The election commenced this morning. The day passed off without the slightest disturbance. The approximate vote of four wards in this city for the Constitution is 1,200; against, 830. The vote at Weldon, Halifax County, for the Constitution is 234; against, 37. A number of negroes voted the "Conservative" ticket in this city. The whites generally vote on the second and third days, while the negroes make the greatest effort on the first day.

THE TRIBUNE AND THE PEOPLE.

GAIN IN CIRCULATION OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE,

Week ending Jan. 14,	2,990
Week ending Jan. 21,	5,920
Week ending Jan. 28,	7,409
Week ending Feb. 4,	8,708
Week ending Feb. 11,	3,621
Week ending Feb. 18,	4,151
Week ending Feb. 25,	4,155
Week ending March 3,	5,109
Week ending March 10,	4,756
Week ending March 17,	2,711
Week ending March 24,	3,974
Week ending March 31,	3,079
Week ending April 7,	3,028
Week ending April 14,	2,665
Week ending April 21,	2,128
Total Gain in fifteen weeks,	64,404 Copies

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

We print the following from among business letters received by THE TRIBUNE:

LAMBERTVILLE, HUNTERDON CO., N. J.

PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Inclosed please find check for $58 30 for WEEKLY TRIBUNE. "Impeachment is peace," so say all the subscribers on this list. You will please put the names on each paper. Grant and Colfax and victory. Very respectfully yours,

JACOB SERVIS.

REINERSVILLE, MORGAN CO., Ohio, April 3, 1868.

PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: I inclose a draft for $50, for which please send 51 copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for one year, commencing with this week's issue. Respectfully yours,

WM. A. MOORE, P. M.

MITCHELL'S MILLS, INDIANA CO., Pa., March 6, 1868.

PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Inclosed you have check for $50, for which you will please send 51 copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE to my address, and oblige yours truly, W. H. GUTHRIE.

P. S.—We expect to add one dozen more subscribers to our club. Yours, &c., W. H. G.

MILFORD P. O., Kosciusko County, Ind.

PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Inclosed please find draft for $34 for 34 copies of your Weekly Paper, to be added to the club of $53 sent March 6, and 51 sent March 23, 1868, making in all $153.

Yours respectfully, C. C. REYNOLDS.

HANNIBAL P. O., Monroe Co., Ohio, April 10, 1868.

PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Please find inclosed $52, for which please send 52 copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, and one Extra for the Club.

Yours, &c., JOHN S. MONROE.

PARIS, Ind., April 9, 1868.

PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Inclosed find $50 for 51 copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, and oblige

Yours, W. A. JONES.

WESTVILLE, Conn., April 1, 1868.

PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Inclosed find G. A. Dickerman & Co.'s check for $55, for which please send THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE one year to the following persons, and oblige, Yours respectfully,

J. F. BENTON, P. M.

OLD HICKORY, WAYNE CO., Ohio, April 6, 1868.

PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Inclosed find P. O. order for $50, for which you will please send THE TRIBUNE as per your terms. Please commence the club with this week's issue. WM N. MARSH.

ARCADIA, WAYNE CO., N. Y., April 6, 1868.

PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Please find check for $55, for which send 56 copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE to the subscribers named in inclosed list. Yours, S. L. ROSE.

LEXINGTON, Mich., April 3, 1868.

PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Inclosed please find our first installment for the campaign in shape of two money orders for $100, for which please send me 100 copies WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Your truly,

E. L. NIMS, Asst. P. M.

CATSKILL, N. Y. April 6, 1868.

PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Please send to address of Oliver Bourk, Catskill, N. Y., 50 TRIBUNES, commencing April 1. Find Post-Office order inclosed for $50. With much respect, yours,

OLIVER BOURK, P. M., Catskill.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 4, 1868.

PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: I send inclosed check on New-York for $26, for which please send 25 copies WEEKLY TRIBUNE, in addition to 34 copies heretofore ordered. Yours truly, M. P. CHAPIN.

E. ABINGTON, Mass., April 6, 1868.

PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Inclosed please find $56 to pay for 55 yearly subscriptions to THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE, with one extra copy for myself. C. H. CURTIS.

AMERICAN OFFICE, ELLSWORTH, Me., April 4, 1868.

PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Please find inclosed two P. O. drafts for 102 copies of WEEKLY TRIBUNE. These names were obtained in a few hours by two or three earnest men. Hope to make additions soon. Please commence with this week's issue, as the people want to know about impeachment. Very truly,

N. K. SAWYER.

LAW OFFICE OF SMITH & ROARK,
GREENVILLE, Ky., April 1, 1868.

PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Please find inclosed check No. 600, on G. W. Norton & Co., Louisville, Ky., for $76, for which send for one year 77 copies WEEKLY TRIBUNE. * * * Hearing that you would send 50 copies for $50, we thought it a good opportunity for getting a large circulation for a paper containing true and proper sentiments. * * * We hope you will properly appreciate the feeling and labor of a few true men who are to be found among the many who insist upon crushing all who dare maintain that the Rebellion was wrong, and by every species of proscription endeavor to gain their object. This is intended to remind you that you may inform our friends generally, through your paper, that those of us who live in "Dixie" do not have so little to contend with as our friends who live across the border. Very respectfully, &c., M. J. & N. S. ROARK.

WOODSTOWN, N. J., 3d mo. 28, 1868.

PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Inclosed find $83 40 for which send THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE addressed to the persons named below. * * * 74 copies at $1 10, $81 40, one copy with portrait of Mr. Greeley $2, and extra copy to Morris Thorn. I have no doubt I will get names enough to swell the number to more than 100, and I suppose I can send on what names I get at the same price.* This is the largest club ever formed in this place.

J. H. PETERSON, P. M.

March 30.—I have received 10 additional names, making 85 in all, exclusive of Morris Thorn. I add $11, making total of $94 40. J. H. P.

*We will add five copies or more, at one time, to be addressed to same Post-Office at $1 10 each. [PUBLISHERS.

GREENTOWN, Stark County, O., April 6, 1868.

PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Inclosed you find draft for $50 for 51 copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

O. P. SHANAFELT, P. M.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., April 11, 1868.

PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Inclosed you will find two postal money orders of $42 50 each, making a total of $85, for which please send to Mr. A. B. Goodale (R. C.) of this town 85 copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. In a few days I will send for a few hundreds of THE TRIBUNE CAMPAIGN SHEETS. Yours, etc., C. T. TESSIER.

COMMITTEE ROOMS OF THE REP. EX. COM. OF
VENANGO CO., FRANKLIN, Pa., April 8, 1868.

PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Inclosed please find money order for $50, for which forward to my address 51 copies WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Very respectfully,

F. R. GRAY.

NORFOLK, Va., April 1, 1868.

PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: If still in accordance with your prospectus, please add five to my club of 66 copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, making 71 in all. Inclosed I hand you money order for $5 for the same.

Yours truly, HENRY P. WORCESTER.

MILFORD, Kosciusko Co., Ind., April 7, 1868.

PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Inclosed please find draft for $53 for 53 copies of your WEEKLY paper.

Yours, &c., C. C. REYNOLDS.

TOWNVILLE, Crawford Co., Pa., March 31, 1868.

PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Inclosed find $51 for 50 copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, and, if you please, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, and oblige your humble servant. I have been the getter up of clubs for this place for six or eight years, because I thought it necessary that the good work should be done. I have sometimes felt very much disheartened by the seeming apathy manifested by those whom I thought ought to be up and doing. But for all discouragements the good cause is on the advance, and we shall have an aggregate of about 80 copies coming to this office, a number greater by more than one-half than ever came to this office before at one time, and, I believe, if the good friends of the cause would work as they ought, there might be 1,000 more copies sent to this county, and their influence would be the means of good. Yours respectfully,

H. B. WADSWORTH.

ROCKLAND, Me., April 5, 1868.

PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: I send $74 40, with a list of subscribers to THE TRIBUNE, to be directed to names of subscribers. Respectfully yours,

GEORGE L. SNOW.

POST-OFFICE, AUGUSTA, Me., April 7, 1868.

PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Inclosed find money order for $18, for which add 18 copies WEEKLY TRIBUNE to the 112 copies now sent to the "Grant Club," Augusta, Me. Your obedient servant,

J. A. BICKNELL, P. M.

COLUMBIA, California, March 14, 1868.

PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Inclosed find money order for $50 for 50 copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE to my address for one year. Yours truly,

WM. S. HUTCHINSON.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 10, 1868.

PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Inclosed find $60, for which send 61 WEEKLY TRIBUNES to

Capt. CHARLES M. CROW.

CORINTH, Vt., April 9, 1868.

PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Inclosed please find $50 for 51 copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, sent to my address, which is an increase of 35 on our last year's subscription. Yours truly, C. C. SARGENT.

CLAYTON, Gloucester Co., N. J., April 8, 1868.

PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Inclosed you will please find Moore Bros. check on Millville National Bank for $56 for 50 copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, and one additional copy. Please commence with No. 1,356.

Yours truly, J. D. HOGATE.

IONE VALLEY, Cal., March 13, 1868.

PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: According to promise I send you $60 more for your valuable paper. You will please send 60 copies to the Postmaster at Ione Valley, Amador County, Cal., and one extra of THE SEMI-WEEKLY to the getter up of the Club of 100 copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. This is a larger number of papers than [illegible] at this office of any one paper. We consider this a very large [illegible] other parts of the country do half so well, you will have a very large circulation the present year.

Very respectfully, MARY SCUDDER.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE FOR 1868.

PRICE REDUCED.

From every quarter, friends write us that systematic, determined efforts are making, and with considerable success, to push into circulation journals which sympathized with the Rebellion during its progress, and are now moved and inspired by its fundamental principle that Liberty is rightfully the birthright, not of *all* men, but of *White* men, that Blacks have no rights which Whites are bound to respect. A desperate effort is preparing to give ascendency to this Reactionary principle in our Government through the triumph of its champions in the choice of our next President and Congress.

The journals thus crowded into circulation by offering them at cost are neither so large nor so varied in their contents, nor produced at anything like the cost of THE TRIBUNE. They are political merely or mainly, while our columns are more generally filled with Foreign Correspondence, Farming Intelligence, Literature, &c., &c.

Nevertheless, in deference to the representation of our friends, and in view of the momentous issues of our Presidential struggle now opening, we have resolved to offer THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for 1868 to clubs of fifty or more for *One Dollar per Annum.* That is to say: for fifty dollars we will send *to one address* fifty copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for one year, and any larger number at the same rate.

To mail subscribers, our prices will be,

$2 for one copy, one year, 52 issues.

For $9, received at one time, five copies will be sent *to names of Subscribers.*

For $15, received at one time, ten copies will be sent *to names of Subscribers.*

And one copy extra to the getter up of the club.

For $27, received at one time, twenty copies will be sent *to names of Subscribers* to one post-office.

And one copy extra to the getter up of the club.

For $55, received at one time, fifty copies will be sent *to names of Subscribers.*

And one copy to getter up of club.

For $25, received at one time, twenty copies will be sent *to one address.*

And one copy to getter up of club.

For $50, received at one time, fifty copies will be sent *to one address.*

And one copy to getter up of club.

For $100, received at one time, one hundred copies will be sent *to one address.*

And one copy Semi-Weekly Tribune to getter up of club.

These terms are invariable and cannot be deviated from.

No newspaper so large and complete as THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE was ever before offered at so low a price. Even when our Currency was at par with gold, no such paper *but* THE TRIBUNE was offered at that price; and THE TRIBUNE then cost us far less than it now does. But the next election must be carried, for Liberty and Loyalty, and we mean to do our part toward effecting that consummation.

We believe that the circulation of half a million copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE during the coming year would be more effectual in influencing and confirming voters than five times their cost spent in the ordinary way just before election. Almost every Republican knows honest Democrats, who need only to be undeceived in order to vote right in the coming contest. See to it that such are supplied with THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. It costs but little, and the result will be permanent.

Friends who propose to coöperate with us! please send us your orders as promptly as may be. Address THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-st. New-York.

THE ERIE DISASTER.

FULL PARTICULARS—THE INQUESTS—A BROKEN RAIL THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER—CORRECT LIST OF THE DEAD.

A dreadful railroad accident occurred on the Erie Railroad at 3½ o'clock last Wednesday morning. A passenger train ran off the track killing and wounding a great number of the passengers. The next day a freight train also ran off within a mile of the scene of the first accident.

Carr's Point, 10½ miles west of Port Jervis, is the scene of the disaster. The rocks tower up the side and the road winds round a narrow curve—jagged rock and bowlder hold up the road, and at the bottom of the ravine a stream of water rushes along through a culvert beyond. A half mile this side the remains of the freight train wreck of Thursday evening is seen, broken into pieces, one car laying dismantled in the stream, with the freight strewed along the sides. Flour barrels with heads broken out, boxes and packages lay strewn upon every side. An examination of the rails at the curve showed that they were in a frightful condition, worn and ragged. The line and heart-rending circumstances of the first accident did not prevent those human vultures who hover over disaster from preying upon the unfortunate. Tales of robbing of dead and wounded could be told that would make the heart sick to dwell upon. Mr. Douglass, Division Superintendent, dragging his bruised form from the ruins, sat down on the hill, and almost deranged with pain, gave orders for the care of the wounded. While thus sitting, half unconscious from intense pain, some villain stole from him his pocket-book and Masonic papers. Pocket-books were rifled, rings torn from fingers. Destruction and deviltry went hand in hand. When the poor maimed creatures reached Port Jervis they had hardly any clothing with them. A similar circumstance is related. A charred body lay in a mass of embers at the bottom of the ravine; in a pocket soaked with the water that rushed along the bottom was an Accident Insurance Ticket of $3,000. This alone gave clue to the man, for his body was burned beyond all recognition. The fire had burned all around the ticket. Mr. Purinton, of Cortland, took a $5,000 accident ticket. This gentleman, it is said, has Life Insurance policies upon his life for upward of $50,000.

THE LADIES OF PORT JERVIS.

On this dark scene of horror a ray of glory falls. It is the devotion, the heroism, of the ladies of this town. It is heroism that can endure the moaning, the sorrow of the chamber of death. It would fill this column with names of noble ladies who have in one way or another watched by the side of the suffering. Their names are Legion. Never seeming to tire, during the long nights, the silent watchers moved as only a woman—a ministering angel—can move.

"Are you better, my poor fellow?" said a reporter to one of the sufferers. "How can I help but be, with such an angel for a nurse?" was the answer.

THE INQUEST IN PORT JERVIS.

The following testimony was given on Thursday afternoon before Coroner R. M. J. Vail and a jury, at the inquest over the body of Tobias Ehlich, the only passenger who died in this state. An inquest was also held at Matamoras, Pike County, Penn., where the disaster occurred, but no additional facts were elicited from those developed in this inquest:

Maggie Hoyt sworn—I reside in Chenango Forks, N. Y.; I was a passenger on the train that went down the embankment at Carr's Rock, about a mile west of Midlaw's, on the morning of April 15, could not tell what time it was, as it was dark; I was in the coach next the sleeping-car at the time of the accident; I discovered something the matter with the train; the cars rocked to and fro; nearly all the passengers raised up from their seats; saw five or six men pull the bell rope; there were two lights burning at the time; it was but a moment after the cars ran off before it went down the bank; the train was moving very fast at the time of the accident, and I spoke to my father about it.

Henry Green (engineer) sworn: I reside in Port Jervis, New-York; was engineer on train No. 12; the accident happened at 3.00 a. m.; was running 25 or 30 miles an hour; did not discover anything out of order about the track; ran over 150 yards before I stopped, four cars ran off the embankment, and one caught fire and burnt, the embankment is about 150 feet high; I backed up until my fireman ordered me to stop; the four cars that went over the embankment lay utterly demolished, and one on fire; I helped to take out the wounded and dead; the time-table distance between Port Jervis and Susquehanna is 104 miles, and time is four hours and thirty minutes; I shut off steam once, about half a mile before the accident: was then descending grade; when I left Susquehanna was five minutes late; the cause of the accident was a broken rail; think my engine broke the rail, and that the accident was unavoidable, rail was broken in two pieces; I was 40 minutes late at Narrowsburgh; had lost time; did not receive any alarm from the bell to stop the train; the bell did not ring when the train broke.

Jasper E. Judd, Conductor, sworn: I reside in Elmira; I am a conductor on the New-York and Erie Railroad; have been up 13 years; was conductor of train No. 12 at the disaster of Carr's Rock, time from Port Jervis to Susquehanna 4 hours and 25 minutes; left Susquehanna at 10:55 p. m.; was seven minutes late; two or three minutes late at depot; was 41 minutes late at Narrowsburg; we are allowed to run from 25 to 30 miles an hour on the road, including stops. At the time of the accident I was in the third car from the first sleeping-car; the train consisted of nine cars; the four rear cars ran down the bank; coach No. 192; the numbers of the sleeping-cars were 14, 12, and 24; did not perceive the train's being off the track; my attention was called to a slight noise of the pulling of the bell rope; got up and pulled the bell-rope from front and rear, and found all right; did not perceive my loss of the train; was then on the car next to the smoking car; knew by the motion of the car that all was right in front; went on [illegible] the rear cars, when I saw that all was not right; from the track [illegible] and then went down the bank; should think we were going twenty [illegible] feet; time of the accident; the train was thrown from the track on account of a broken rail.

In reply to questions by Jurors—I pulled the bell rope sufficient to give the alarm to the engineer; immediately after giving the alarm I went down the bank; in making up time in certain seasons of the year we are allowed to use our own judgment. I do not consider it dangerous to run 25 miles an hour around that place. I consider that my train was all right until we went down the bank; found there was one wheel off, to the best of my judgment, when the rail broke.

This embraces all the testimony taken in Port Jervis. The jury, after about one hour's deliberation, returned the following:

VERDICT.

From the evidence before us we have arrived at the conclusion that the deceased Tobias Ehrlich, came to his death from injuries received by the cars of the Erie Railroad being thrown from the track at Carr's Rock, Penn., the accident being caused by a broken rail. The occurrence, in our opinion, might have been avoided had the train run at less speed, owing to the unsafe condition of the roads.

James Shay,	Isaac Brown,
P. E. Farnum,	Moses Dupuy,
James A. Buchanan,	Jacob Bogert,
Jacob Pobe,	S. C Van Duyn.

Signed R. M. J. VAIL, Coroner.

April 16, 1868.

The following is a correct list of the killed, including those who died of their injuries: Elijah Knapp, Jamestown, N. Y.; Thomas Purinton, No. 102 Broadway, New-York; Tobias Erlich, Hornellsville, N. Y.; Phillip Richton, Hoboken, N. J.; P. Fitzgerald and child, Urbana, Ohio; Mrs. Snow, Davenport, Iowa; C. K. Loomis, Buffalo; Isaiah L. Dunham, Binghamton, N. Y.; Ephraim Hoyt and wife, Chenango Forks, N. Y.; Ferdinand Sauzo, Paris; Mary E. Cobb, Hornellsville, N. Y.; E. Blassum, Susquehanna Depot, child of D. S. Tisdell, Ithaca, N. Y.; J. Melvin, Buffalo; A. E. Brown, Bath, N. Y. Five bodies were buried—three males and two females—one of whom is Mrs. John Decker of Binghamton; G. H. Horton, Salem, Wis.

ALBANY.

THE FIGHT ON THE ERIE BILL ENDED AND THE MEASURE PASSED—STRANGE SCENES IN THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, April 20.—The greatest Legislative fight ever known in Albany ended this morning more speedily than either side expected. Such a change as came over the spirit of the dream of our legislators was never known before, and may never be witnessed again. As the war between Vanderbilt and Drew has been carried on so long, it was reasonably expected that neither side would give up for weeks to come. This opinion was strengthened by the Hudson and Harlem Railroad managers extending the passes of the members, which expired May 1, to May 15. Most of the members had left the City Saturday night, and instead of waiting as usually is the case for the Monday morning train, they all came up last night, a special train having been run for the purpose on the Harlem road. While the travelers were cogitating upon the prospect, Messrs. Drew and Vanderbilt were making up their minds in New-York to settle their difficulty without calling upon the Legislature to arbitrate. Such an understanding was arrived at, and this morning dispatches were received from both sides announcing that neither cared for the passage of the bill. It was soon reported around that Mr. Vanderbilt would not oppose the bill further, as there were no provisions in it which he considered damaging to himself. The Legislature has been humoring these men long enough, and the members considered that, as the joke had been carried so far, it might as well be carried a little further. So as soon as the bill was received from the Senate, a motion was made that the House go into the Committee of the Whole upon it. Mr. Brush tried to defeat this by raising points of order, but he was defeated repeatedly, and when the vote was taken upon the motion there were only about two or three who objected. Five minutes were consumed in reading it through, the Committee then rose and reported progress. In the Assembly the report was disagreed to and the bill ordered to a third reading. The rules were suspended and the bill passed finally—Yeas, 101; Nays, 5. Three of the nays were members of the Railroad Committee, who felt offended that the bill was not first submitted to their scrutiny so that they could discover if it were legal or not. The bill as it passed and is now before the Governor is as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful for the Erie Railway Company to use any moneys realized from the convertible bonds issued by said Company on the 19th day of February, 1868, and under the 3d day of March, 1868, the said bonds amounting in all to $10,000,000, except for the purpose of completing, furnishing, and operating the railroad, and for no other purpose. Nothing in this section contained shall affect any right of action of any person against any officer or agent of the Erie Railway Company, nor shall it affect any action or proceeding now pending save as herein provided, nor shall anything therein contained be held or construed to affect any liability, civil or criminal, of any officer or agent of the said Erie Railway Company, or of any other person. The use of the moneys in this section mentioned by any officer or agent of said Erie Railway Company for any other purpose than is herein mentioned shall be a felony, punishable, upon conviction thereof, by imprisonment in a State prison for not less than two years nor more than five years.

SEC. 2. The future guaranteeing by the Erie Railway Company of any other railroad corporation necessary and proper to secure a connection of said Erie Railway with other railroads so as to form a continued line of communication between New York and Chicago for the purpose of securing better facilities for the traffic of said Erie Railway Company, and contracts hereafter made for that purpose shall be deemed and taken to be within the powers of said Erie Railway Company; nor shall any stockholder, director, officer, or agent of the Hudson River, Harlem, or New York Central Railway Company, enter into any agreement with any stockholder, director, officer, or agent of the Erie Railway Company, to fix the price for carrying freight or passengers through, or to or from any point in this State; any stockholder, director, officer, or agent or other person so offending, aiding or abetting in such an agreement shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 3. No stockholder, director, or officer in either the New-York Central Railroad Company, the Hudson River Railroad Company, or the Harlem Railroad Company, shall be a director or officer of the Erie Railway Company, and no stockholder, director, or officer of the latter company shall be a director or officer of either of the three first-named companies.

SEC. 4. It shall not be lawful for the Erie Railway Company to consolidate its stock or any part thereof to divide its earnings or any part thereof with the New York Central Railroad Company, with the Hudson River Railroad Company, or the Harlem Railroad Company, and any contract made between the Erie Railway Company and either of the three above companies for such consolidation or division shall be void.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

ALBANY, April 21.—The Governor has signed the Erie bill and it is now a law.

The dedication of the Lincoln Monument at Washington, took place on Wednesday afternoon in front of the City Hall. The monument consists of a Tuscan pillar 35 feet high, surmounted by a colossal statue of Abraham Lincoln, all of white marble. It is the work of Lot Flannery of this city, and came of voluntary contributions of citizens of Washington, costing $1,000. Thousands of spectators participated in the ceremonies, including the Masonic orders, Sons of Temperance, and other civil organizations. On the stand, among others, were the President of the United States, Major-Gens. Hancock and Emory, and other military and also Navy officers connected with the Executive departments of the Government. Members of Congress, and a large representation of foreign countries. Gen. Grant and Major-Gen. Howard were near, but not on the stand. After prayer and the playing of dirges by the bands, Major B. B. French delivered an address on the life and services of Abraham Lincoln, at the conclusion of which the band played the "Ranz des Vaches," and Col. E. B. Olmstead recited a poem. Then the President of the United States was conducted to the front of the platform, and there, pulling at the halyards, he unveiled the Statue. Shout after shout rose from the vast multitude, the band meantime playing an air while the Star-Spangled Banner was waved on the platform. After the introduction of the artist and the pronouncing of the benediction, the throng dispersed.

THE ARION PIANOS.—The patent Arion Piano-forte, just now attracting considerable attention in musical circles, is the invention of Mr. Geo. C. Manner of the firm of Manner & Co. of No. 131 Bowery. Mr. Manner is a German by birth, but has resided for 25 years in this country. He is a practical progressive piano-forte maker, having served a regular apprenticeship to and learned every department of the trade, and for several years afterward worked at it. At the Fair of the American Institute, held in September and October last, the Arion received the highest award made by the Institute to an piano on exhibition—a medal and diploma, the diploma being worded as follows:

"Diploma awarded by the American Institute to Manner & Co. for the *best square piano-forte on exhibition*, and *superior for its clearness and brilliancy of tone.*" Signed by HORACE GREELEY, President, and other officers of the Institute.

The scale of the Arion is new and peculiar and ranges from A to C, so as to meet the requirements of the most artistic as well as the more simple compositions. The improvements claimed for the Arion are of a class that can be easily understood, and are fully described in a circular issued by the firm, which they send free to all who apply for it.

SHALER'S FAMILY SCALE.—If our farmers, mechanics, and laborers, would regularly *weigh*, when brought home, their purchases of tea, coffee, sugar, rice, butter, &c., &c., for consumption in their households, they would not only learn to buy of those who give best weight rather than those who often falsely profess to sell cheap, but they would infuse into our retail trade an element of honesty now widely lacking. Only let it be known that customers habitually weigh their groceries, and many would give five to twenty per cent better weight than they now do. "Shaler's Family Scale" operates by a carefully guarded spring, has a clock face, whereon the weight is indicated from half an ounce upward, takes less than a fourth of the time and strength required in weighing by steelyards, and seems very difficult to get out of order. It costs at retail $3 50, $4 50, and $6 50, for sizes that weigh 12, 25, and 60 pounds respectively, with a liberal margin to agents and dealers. Alvah Bushnell, No. 62 Courtlandt-st., is general agent of the manufacturers, and ready to supply district agents or local dealers on most accommodating terms.

SOUND ECONOMICAL DOCTRINE.—Scales should be used in every house and barn. The proverb says, "Deliver all things by measure and weight," and it ought to be heeded. Have Fairbank's Standard Scales in the kitchen, and prove which groceryman gives weight, and buy of him. *Weigh* butter and everything sold, and not mistrust that you are cheated. Weigh the chickens and see which kinds are thriving and profitable. Have a Fairbanks in the barn and weigh the pigs and stock and grain and buy and fertilizers, and thus know what is paying and what is not. A little practice in this line will pay a hundred fold in money and satisfaction.—[American Agriculturist.

ONE OUNCE OF GOLD

Will be given for every ounce of adulteration found in "B. T. Babbitt's Lion Coffee." This Coffee is roasted, ground, and sealed hermetically, under letters patent from the "United States" Government. All the "Aroma" is saved, and the Coffee presents a rich, glossy appearance. Every family should use it, as it is fifteen to twenty per cent [illegible] Coffee." One can in every twenty contains a [illegible] everywhere. If your grocer does [illegible] orders direct to the factory Nos. 64, 65, 66 67, 68 69 70, 72 and 74 [illegible]

MARRIED.

GREENE—MAGILTON—At Catskill, on Monday, April 20, by the Rev. A. B. Palmeller, T. B. Greene of New-York to Julia A. Magilton of Catskill. No cards.

GRISWOLD—CANNON—On April 14, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. John B. Tibbits, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Montgomery, Chester, son of the Hon. John A. Griswold of the city of Troy, to Grace eldest daughter of Col. LeGrand B. Cannon of this city.

HAWTHORNE—BAYARD—At the Church of the Holy Communion, on Thursday, April 16, by the Rev. F. E. Lawrence, J. N. A. Hawthorne to Elizabeth A., daughter of the late Wm. Bayard, M. D., of West Farms.

LYON—DAVIS—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Wednesday, April 15, by the Rev. Charles E. Knox, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Theo. S. Hastings, William P. Lyon of New-York city to Mary W. Davis, daughter of the late Caleb S. Davis of Bloomfield.

MAGINNIS—SHOTWELL—On the 4th inst., at Rahway, N. J., by Friends' Ceremony, Edward J. Maginnis of Philadelphia to Kate L., daughter of H. B. Shotwell.

MARRIAGE NOTICES are inserted in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for one dollar.

DIED.

AYRES—At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, England, on 27th March, Robert Ayres, in his 47th year.

ADAMS—At Irvington N. Y., April 11, in the 3d year of his age, little Willie Gilgrove, son of J. L. and M. M. Adams.

ANTHONY—At Fishkill, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 15th inst., Theodore V. W. Anthony, M. D., aged 67 years.

BATTELL—At Cleveland, Ohio, 12th inst., at the house of his niece, Mrs. C. L. Latimer, the Hon. Charles I. Battell, late of Evansville, Indiana, aged 78.

His remains were buried in the family lot at Torringford, Conn., on Thursday, the 16th.

BREESE—At Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, April 13, Benj. D. Breese aged 75 years and 3 months.

COOK—At Saratoga Springs, on Sunday, 12th inst., James M. Cook.

HARRINGTON—On Sunday, April 5, at Farmington, Ill., Horace Harrington, son of the late Madison O. Harrington of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 24 years.

KNAPP—At Peekskill, on Thursday, April 9, Edith, infant daughter of Sandford E. and Georgia N. Knapp.

REYNOLDS—At his residence, Lee's Farms, N. J., on Wednesday, April 15, at 1 o'clock a. m., Charles K. Reynolds, in his 55th year. Sullivan and Wayne County papers please copy.

RIDER—At Englewood, N. J., on Sunday, April 12, Francis Rider, aged 63 years.

SMITH—At Great Neck, L. I., on Saturday, April 11, Mrs. Susan H. Smith, widow of the late Daniel E. Smith, in the 79th year of her age.

TABER—At Pawling, Dutchess Co., on Saturday, April 11, Jonathan Akin Taber, in the 72d year of his age.

WILKINSON—At Cambridge, Mass., April 16, Arthur Wilkinson, aged 64 years.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF DEATHS are inserted in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for one dollar.

[Announcement.]

PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume,

Of the three invisible blessings, perfume, light and song, the first has been heretofore considered the most evanescent, but it no longer deserves that reproach. PHALON has made the most delicious odor of the floral kingdom "a joy forever" in his FLOR DE MAYO, the new perfume for the handkerchief. Sold by all druggists.

ANOTHER GRAND TRIUMPH.

At the Fair of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, just closed, the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE has again carried off the honors, it having been awarded the FIRST PRIZE over all competitors. This triumph, following close upon the award of the GOLD MEDAL (the highest prize) at the Fair of the MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION (the great Fair of New-England), at Lowell, in October, as well as the FIRST PRIZE for a double-thread machine at the late STATE FAIR AT BUFFALO, establishes beyond question the superiority of the FLORENCE as a FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

AMERICAN COMPANY TOILET SOAPS,

HONEY, GLYCERINE, BOUQUET AND PALM.

These Soaps, made of the purest materials, richly perfumed, they are superior to the English, and 50 per cent cheaper. They are superseding the best imported soaps in the market.

MCKEONE, VANHAAGEN & CO.,

No. 22 South Front-st., Philadelphia, and No. 30 Barclay-st., New-York.

CERTAIN CURE FOR

SOUR STOMACH.

Hastings, on-the-Hudson, April 2, 1868.

The Hon. B. Brandreth:

My Dear Doctor, I take much pleasure in subscribing to the virtues of your wonderful universal remedy. Five boxes of

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

cured me of Sour Stomach and dyspepsia, after having troubled me for years. I tried various medicines and was treated by the best physicians, but obtained no relief; my stomach was sour all the time, no matter what I ate or drank. After years of suffering, of blighted living, I turned to Brandreth's Pills; I took two every night for two months and they perfectly cured me. From the first dose they gave me relief. It is now a year since, and I have had no return of sour stomach or dyspepsia, and to Brandreth's Pills and Providence I give all the praise.

Please publish as I am well known in Westchester County.

Yours truly, THOMAS SMITH,

Justice of the Peace and Coroner.

This wonderful vegetable purgative and general purifier of the blood should be used at this season by those who value health and long life.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

both plain and sugar coated, are sold by all druggists. Principal office BRANDRETH HOUSE, New-York.

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ALL LEADING STYLES.

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WEED SEWING MACHINE—IMPROVED.—With both Wheel and Drop Feed, unsurpassed for Family use. First Medal awarded at Paris Exposition. No. 613 Broadway, New-York.

USE CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.

It's the best made for either Hand or Machine Sewing.

"MILWARD'S NEEDLES" ARE THE BEST.

GRAIN PROVISION, AND OTHER MARKETS.

TUESDAY, April 21, 1868.

ASHES—The demand is fair for Pots at $8 75.

BRISTLES are unchanged; the demand has been moderate; we quote at from 55@$1 75 for American Gray and White.

BROOM CORN has sold freely, but at easier prices; we quote at 6@12c ⅌ lb, cash.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The stormy weather has greatly interrupted transportation and business within [illegible] the receipts for the past week have been [illegible] market [illegible], but we make no change in prices; there has prevailed a good demand for export to New Granada within the past two weeks, and we notice shipments of about 35,000 Brick. Cement has been in very good demand, and, notwithstanding an increase in the receipts, prices are firm and well sustained, still the stock is not accumulating, as the arrivals are not equal to the demand. Hair continues firm; the supply of Goat is very light, but the price is too high for builders; Mixed and Common meets with a steady, fair demand, at full prices. Lime has ruled quite steady; Rockland, both common and lump, meets with a fair demand; the supply on hand is moderate. Laths have been in very good demand, and prices have ruled quite firm; the sales for the week being about 500,000; the receipts have been only moderate, but several cargoes are soon expected, and our market closes quiet in consequence. Lumber, in the yards, has been rather quiet the past week owing to the unpleasant weather, a fair demand has prevailed for export to South America, the West Indies, &c., but the scarcity of suitable vessels has restricted business; Eastern Spruce is in fair supply, the demand good, and prices steady; Southern Yellow is scarce and firm. Plaster Paris has been in moderate request at fair prices.

BRICKS—New Jersey, ⅌ M	$ 8 00 @	$8 50
Long Island, ⅌ M	10 00 @	10 50
North River, ⅌ M	9 00 @	11 00
Croton, ⅌ M	18 00 @	20 00
Philadelphia Front, ⅌ M	45 00 @	50 00
CEMENT—Rosendale, ⅌ bbl.	1 75 @	— —
HAIR—Cattle, ⅌ bush.	35 @	— —
Mixed ⅌ bush.	40 @	— —
Goat, ⅌ bush.	70 @	— —
LATHS—Eastern, ⅌ M	2 75 @	— —
LIME—Rockland Common, ⅌ bbl.	1 75 @	— —
Rockland Lump, ⅌ bbl.	2 00 @	— —
PLASTER PARIS—Blue Nova Scotia, ⅌ ton	3 87½ @	4 00
White Nova Scotia, ⅌ ton	4 50 @	4 75
Calcined Eastern, ⅌ bbl.	2 40 @	— —
Calc'd Knickerb'ker Mills ⅌ bbl.	2 50 @	— —
Calcined Empire Mills, ⅌ bbl.	2 50 @	— —

BEESWAX has been in moderate demand and the market ruled steady at 45@46c. for Yellow Western, and Southern, with sales to the extent of 1,100 lb.

COTTON—The demand continues moderate from all quarters and prices have again receded somewhat, closing without much strength at the decline; sales of 997 bales, including 672 to spinners, 125 to exporters, and 200 to speculators. We quote:

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	27½	27½	28	28½
Good Ordinary	28½	29	29	29½
Low Middling	29½	30	30	30½
Middling	31	31¼	31¼	31½

COFFEE—The extreme firmness of holders checks operations in Rio Coffee and we have no sales to report. Java is plenty and weak; West India grades are quiet at former figures. We quote Rio at 14@18½c.; Java, 23@24½c; Maracaibo, 16@18c., and Laguayra 16@17½c., gold duty paid. Rio in bond is quoted at 10½@11½c. for fair to good cargoes.

CANDLES are without change, the demand has been fair; we note sales of 1,000 boxes within the past week at from 21@24c; 14 oz. Sperms are quiet at 45@46c., and Patent, 65@58c.

COAL—The inquiry for Domestic has not been very active; dealers generally waiting the public sale announced for the 26th inst.; the receipts have been liberal, and the stock is ample; sales from yard at $4@5 25 ⅌ ton of 2,000 lb. In Foreign, nothing of moment doing for want of assortment.

DYEWOODS—The major part of our sales now being made are in the small way. The stock is not large, and prices are firm, but not quotably higher. We quote:

Camwood (gold)	$150 00 @ —	Logwood Ja. (cur.)	$18 00 @ 20 00
Fustic, Cuba (gold)	$32 00 @ 35 00	Lima Wood	125 00 @ 130 00
Logw'd, St. Dom.	16 00 @ 19 00	Logw'd Hond. (gold)	14 00 @ — —
Sapanwood Manilla	55 00 @ 57 00		

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for Western and State Flour is less active, the low and medium grades are tame, though not quotably lower; Family brands are more salable at steady prices; the sales are 6,700 bbls. at $9 25@$10 for Superfine State, $10 25@$10 75 for Ordinary to Good Extra State, $10 80@$11 50 for Fancy do.; $10 25@$10 65 for the low grades of Western Extra; $10 70@$11 75 for good to choice Spring Wheat Extras; $10 80@$12 40 for Minnesota Extra; $10 50@$10 80 for Shipping Ohio; $10 85@$11 25 for Trade and Family do; $13 75@$12 75 for Amber Winter Wheat Extra Indiana and Michigan; $13 37½@$14 for Single Extra White Wheat Extra do. do; $12 30@$14 25 for Single Extra St. Louis, and $14 50@$16 25 for Double and Triple Extra do. California Flour is firmer, though less active; sales of 1,700 bags at $13@$14 25 for that via the Horn, and $13 25@$14 75 for do. via the Isthmus. Southern Flour is in limited demand and steady; sales of 4,000 bbls. at $10 25@$11 20 for Ordinary to Good Extra Baltimore and Country; $11 35@$15 for Extra and Family Georgia and Virginia; and $10 75@$15 30 for Extra and Family Maryland and Delaware. Rye Flour is buoyant, the supply is light; sales of 600 bbls. at $7 80@$9 50. Corn Meal is tame; sales of 1,100 bbls. at $5 90@$6 for Jersey; $6 20@$6 30 for Brandywine, and Western White on private terms.

FISH—All kinds are quiet, but prices of Mackerel are in some cases better. No cargo sales are reported. Herring are about as given last. Dry Cod are unchanged.

Dry Cod, Grd. Bk. ⅌ q.	7 00 @ — —	Mack'l, No. 3, lg.	— — @ 13 00
Dry Cod, St. Geo's	[illegible] @ — —	Mack'l, No. 3, med.	10 00 @ 10 50
Pickled Cod, ⅌ bbl.	6 00 @ 6 50	Salmon, P'kld, No. 1	— — @ 30 00
Mack'l, 1, Mass.	— — @ 18 50	Herring, Sc'd, ⅌ bx	40 @ 45
Mack'l, No. 1, Bay.	20 00 @ — —	Herring, No. 1, ⅌ bx	22 @ 25
Mack'l, No. 2, Bay.	— — @ 15 00	Herring, ⅌ bbl.	5 50 @ 9 00

FEATHERS are unchanged, we note a fair business in Prime at 75@80c for Tennessee, and 85@90c. for Western.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is irregular for that on the spot, and the market is weak and lower; for forward delivery the market is firm, and prices are from 2@3c. better; the inquiry is confined to shippers, who purchase mainly for forward delivery, the sales are 31,000 bush. at $2 45@$2 49 for No. 2 Milwaukee to arrive, $2 92 for Amber Long Island; $3 11@$3 24 for White California, and $3 20 for White Genesee. Barley is held with much firmness, but is not active, Barley Malt is firm and in fair demand at $2 21 for State, with sales of 1,700 bush. at that price. Oats are rather lower, but there is a good demand at the concession; the sales are 81,000 bush. Western at 85½@86c.; the inside price cash to day. Rye is somewhat better; the sales are 4,500 bush. at $1 95@$2, part to arrive, for Pennsylvania, Jersey and Southern. Corn is again lower under unfavorable news from Europe, the light demand, the advance in freights, and the large offerings; the sales are 48,000 bush. Straw-Colored and White Tennessee at $1 16@$1 17½; New Western Mixed at $1 16@$1 19; very choice do. $1 19½@$1 21; Old do. at $1 18, in store; Western White at $1 16½@$1 17½; do. Yellow at $1 24@$1 28; Southern White at $1 17@$1 19; Jersey Yellow at $1 25@$1 26½.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. grs.	Corn qrs.
Total to Great Britain and the Continent for the week ending April 20, 1868	3 107	14,301	15 369
Since Sept. 1, 1867	777,658	608 651	496,209
Same time, 1866	54 648	43 650	618,663

RECEIPTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. qrs.	Corn. qrs.
For the week ending April 20, 1868	34,000	3,153	35 108
Since Sept. 1, 1867	2,111,634	1,073,870	1,301,257
Same time 1866	1,305,763	619,737	1,261,777

STOCK OF GRAIN IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN WAREHOUSES, APRIL 20, 1868:

Wheat. bush.	Corn. bush.	Oats. bush.	Rye. bush.	Barley. bush.	Malt. bush.	Peas. bush.
564,740	1,163,668	725,243	5,178	....	15 409	689

GUNNIES are in fair demand, with sales of 1,100 bales Cloth at 9½@9¾c., gold, in bond. Bags are quoted at 18@19c.

GUANO—The inquiry has been fair for Peruvian, and the market has ruled steady; sales of 350 tuns, in lots, at $90, currency.

HIDES—The market is very dull, partly owing to the rain preventing the handling of goods. We quote: Dry Hides—Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lb, 26½@28c.; Buenos Ayres, 20@23 lb, 23½@21c.; Montevideo, 20@30½c.; Corrientes, 19½c.; Rio Grande, 20c.; Orinoco, 18½c.; California, selected, 19c., gold; Central American, 17@18c.; Matamoros, 16@16½c.; Vera Cruz, 16½@16½c.; Tampico, 15½@16c.; Bogota, 17@18c.; Maracaibo, 14@15c.; Bahia, 14@15½c.; Porto Caballo, 14@16c.; Truxillo, 16½@17½c.; Rio Hacha, Dry and Pickled, 14@16c.; Curaçao, 13@16c.; St. Domingo and Port au Platt, 11@13c.; Texas, 16@16c.; Western, 13@15c.; Minos, 16@16c., gold, as they run; Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 22½c.; Sierra Leone, 27@28c.; Gambia and Bissau, 23@24c., gold, selected. Wet Salted Hides—Buenos Ayres, 11@11½c.; Rio Grande, 11@11½c.; California, 11c.; Para, 10@11c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 11½@12½c.; Texas, 12@12½c.; City Slaughter Ox, 12@12½c.; City Slaughter (Cow), 11½@12c., currency, selected.

HAY—The demand has continued good, and the market is firm; sales of 300 bales at 85@90c. ⅌ 100 lb, and $1 15@$1 50 for retail lots. Long Rye Straw is in brisk demand at 85c. ⅌ 100 lb, and Short do. at 75c., cash.

HEMP—A very quiet feeling among operators at about former figures, in most cases moderate demand.

Jute, gold	$105 00 @ 140 00	American, dressed	$320 @ 330
Italian	320 @ —	American, undressed	210 @ 240
Manilla, ⅌ lb gold	— @ 10½c.	Russia, clean	340 @ 350

HONEY—Cuba is selling to a moderate extent at from 55@58c., gold, in bond, and 88@90c., gold, duty paid.

HOPS—The market is very quiet indeed, and unchanged in every respect, at 30@40c. for Foreign, and 10@60c. for American, the former for Old, and the latter for Choice New grades.

INDIGO—The demand is light, and the market quiet at our prices, which show firmness. We hear of no large sales.

Bengal, gold ⅌ lb.	$1 10 @ 2 00	Manilla, gold	70 @ 90
Oude, gold	75 @ 1 40	Guatemala, gold	1 10 @ 1 45
Madras, gold	65 @ 1 00	Caraccas, gold	90 @ 1 20

LEATHER—Hemlock is active for all desirable grades, and very firm. Oak Sole is quite brisk, and with reduced stocks, Cropped has further advanced 1@2c. We quote: Hemlock—Buenos Ayres, heavy, 27@28c.; middle, 27@28½c.; light, 26½@28c.; California, heavy, 25@27c.; middle, 26@27½c.; light, 26@27c. Orinoco, &c., heavy, 23@25c.; middle, 25@27c.; light, 26@27c.; good damaged, 23½@23½c.; poor do., 19@21½c.; in the rough, 35@39c. Oak Slaughter, heavy, 38@40c.; middle, 38@41c.; light, 36@40c. Cropped, heavy, 38@42c.; middle 42@46c.; light, 42@45c. Rough, heavy, 40@45c.; middle, 38@42c. light, 38@42c. Bellies, 23@26c., cash, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—The demand is very fair and about former rates obtained though the market rather lacks strength, sales of 450 hhds. Muscovado on private terms; 373 hhds., 73 tcs., 10 bbls. Clayed at 45c., and 100 hhds. Porto Rico at 66@75c. By auction, 85 hhds. Demerara at 72½@73½c., and 49 hhds. Porto Rico at 61@63½c., four months.

METALS—A moderate demand still prevails for American (Ingot) Copper, and we note sales to the extent of 200,000 lb, in lots. Prices are without change to note. New Sheathing and Yellow Metal are unchanged. Pig Iron remains dull, but prices show no change. Pig Lead is in limited demand, prices are steady. Nails, Shot and Spelter are inactive. Pig Tin remains quiet and Plates are nominally unchanged.

COPPER.		NAILS (Continued).	
American Ingot, ⅌ lb	23 @ 23½	Copper, ⅌ lb	42 @ — —
Sheathing, new	— @ 33	Yellow Metal, ⅌ lb	26 @ — —
Sheathing old	16 @ 22	Zinc, ⅌ lb	18 @ — —
Sheathing, yellow metal	26 @ —	Horseshoe, forged (16d.), ⅌ lb	37 @ 40
Bolts, yellow metal	27 @ —	Horse-shoe pressed, ⅌ lb	30 @ 33
Braziers	33 @ —		
Bolts	33 @ —		
IRON.		SHOT.	
Pig No. 1 A., ⅌ t	$38 00 @ 39 00	Drop, ⅌ lb	11½ @ — —
Pig, No. 1 S., ⅌ t	39 00 @ 41 00	Buck, ⅌ lb	— @ 13½
Bar, C. E. & A., ⅌ t	85 00 @ 95 00	SPELTER.	
Bar R. E. & A., ⅌ t	90 00 @ 100 00	Spanish, ⅌ 100 lb	
Scroll, ⅌ ton	125 00 @ 170 00	gold	6 00 @ 6 25
Band, ⅌ ton	125 00 @ — —	German Ref., gold	6 45 @ 6 75
Hoop, ⅌ ton	1.0 00 @ 185 00	English, gold	6 45 @ 6 87½
Rods(⅜@¾) ⅌ t	100 00 @ 160 00	Bar, net	— @ 10 50
Horse-shoe, ⅌ tn	125 00 @ — —	Dips and Sheet, net	— @ 12 00
Ovals, half-rd., ⅌ t	110 00 @ 150 00	SPELTER.	
NAILS.		Plates, Do., ⅌ lb	10 @ 10½
Cut 4@60d. ⅌ 100 lb	$5 37½ @ 5 50	Pl., Fo., ⅌ lb (gold)	6¼ @ 6½
Clinch, ⅌ 100 lb	7 00 @ 7 25		

TIN.			
Banca, gold, ⅌ lb	27½ @ 27½	English, gold	26½ @ 26½
Straits, gold	24 @ 24½	Gold.	Currency.
Plates I. C. Charcoal, ⅌ box	$8 25 @ 8 50	$11 75 @ $11 88	
Plates, I. C. Coke	6 75 @ 7 25	9 50 @ 10 50	
Plates, Coke Terne	6 00 @ 6 25	9 50 @ 9 50	
Plates, Charcoal Terne	7 00 @ 8 00	10 00 @ 11 25	

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet but holders are firm. Spirits are in good jobbing demand, and prices are better; we note sales to the extent of 125 bbls. in lots at from 66@67c. Rosins are firm and fairly active; sales of 300 bbls. Common at $3 45; 500 bbls. do. at $3 50; 360 bb's, Common Strained at $3 45@$3 50; 1,000 bbls. good do., to arrive, at $3 60; 500 bbls. No. 2 at $3 62½@$3 70, 100 bbls. low No. 1 at $4, and small higher grades from $4 50@$6, the latter rate for Window Glass. Tar is without [illegible] is moderate.

OIL CAKE—The inquiry is fair for Western Thin Oblong, but the market is easier; sales of [illegible] at $52, currency.

OIL MEAL—The supply is limited and the market is firm; sales of 255 bags at $2 05@$2 08 ⅌ 100 lb, cash.

PROVISIONS—There has been less activity in Pork to-day; prices are lower, but the market closes steady; sales, cash and regular, are 600 bbls. at $26 50 for Old Mess; $27 40 for New do., $22 45 for Extra Prime, and $24 00 for Western Prime Mess; also, 250 bbls. New Mess, seller June, at $27 90. Beef is dull but steady, sales of 200 bbls at $12@$15 for common brands; $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess, and $20 50@$24 50 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef is dull, and prices are nominal. Beef Hams are dull; we hear of no sales. Cut Meats are steady and in good demand; sales of 300 pkgs. at 13c. for Shoulders, 17@17½c. for Pickled Hams, and 16½@21c. for Bagged Hams, also, 120 boxes Dry-Salted Bellies at 13½c. Bacon is dull, but very firmly held. Lard is in moderate demand, and prices are firmer; sales of 600 pkgs at 17½@18½c. for No. 1, 18½@18¾c. for City, and 18½@19½c. for fair to prime Steam and 18¾c. for Kettle Rendered; also, 50 tcs. extra choice Kettle Rendered at 19½c.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

	Pork. bbls.	Beef. tcs.	Bacon. tuns.	Butter. tuns.	Cheese. tuns.	Lard. tuns.	Tal. tuns.
Total to Great Britain and the Continent for the week ending April 20, 1868	1,320	2,669	265	..	313	57	151
Since Sept. 1, 1867	52 950	63,000	14,250	196	16,555	15,513	4,773
Same time, 1866	16,193	27 920	8,476	415	13,521	6,290	5,157

RECEIPTS OF PROVISIONS.

	Pork. bbls.	Beef. tcs.	Lard. tuns.	Butter. tuns.	Cheese. tuns.
For the week ending April 20, 1868	7,919	1,598	243	165	62
Since Sept. 1, 1867	99,061	100,402	16,485	15,781	17,423
Same time, 1866	130 780	45,737	11,070	16,515	16 651

OILS—In Crude Fish Oils there has been less doing, but prices remain firm at 75@75c. for Whale, and $2 02@2 05 for Sperm. Manufactured Oils are dull and prices have a downward tendency. American Linseed has been dull and prices are irregular; we quote at from $1 17@$1 20 for casks and bbls. in small lots. Lard Oil has ruled firm and a fair business has been done at from $1 35@$1 40 for fair Prime and Choice. We note sales of 150,000 lb Palm Oil on private terms, which clears the market.

PETROLEUM—Crude is more active and is firmer; the supply is light and receipts small; sales of 2,600 bbls. at 17c. Refined in bond is firmer also, and in good demand; sales of 1,000 bbls. S. W. at 26c.; 1,000 bbls. do. at 26½c.; 500 bbls. do. at 26¼c., and 400 bbls. P. L. S. to W. at 25½@25¾c., closing firm. In Philadelphia, sales to-day at 11c. for Crude, 25¼c. for Refined in bond, S. W., and 24½c. for do. P. L. S. to W.

RICE—Prices are steady and the demand fair; sales of small lots Carolina at 10½@11½c., and 750 bags Rangoon, part in bond, at 4@4½c., gold.

SUGARS—The market remains very strong at the late improvement and the demand to-day has been fair from both refiners and the trade. We quote at 10½@11¾c. for fair to good Refining, and 12c. for No. 12 box Dutch Standard; sales of 1,172 hhds. at 11@12½c. for Cuba; 11¼@13½c. for Porto Rico; 12½c. for Barbadoes; and 217 boxes Havana at 11½@11¾c. Refined are steady at 16½@17c. for Powdered, Granulated, and Crushed; 16½@16c. for Soft White; and 14¼@16½c. for do. Yellow.

SEEDS—A moderate demand for Clover Seed for the home trade at 10@10½c.; we notice a shipment to-day of 600 bags for London at 25/ ⅌ 1mo. Timothy Seed is steady and in fair demand at $2 55@$2 60, cash. Rough Flaxseed is steady and salable at $2 75@$3 00. Linseed has been in moderate demand; sales 1,400 bags in Boston at $2 27½, gold. A sale is reported of 2,400 bales in Boston on private terms.

SALT—Holders of Worthington's are firm in their views, and have advanced their quotations to $2 00@$3. Other kinds are about as given last. The demand is pretty fair in the jobbing way, at our prices, which are firm. We quote:

Turk's Islands, ⅌ bush	30 @ 52	Syracuse, Ground	$1 65 @ $1 75
Liv'pool, G'd, ⅌ sack	$1 00 @ $1 50	Liv., Fine Worthington's	2 90 @ 3 00
Liv., Fine, Ashton's	3 00 @ 4 00	Liv., Fine, Dycrs's	2 15 @ 2 25
Syracuse	3 00 @ — —	Prussian no quantity	2 20 @ — —

SALTPETER—The demand is only moderate, and the market quiet at about last week's prices, 14c. for Refined, and 10½@11½c. for Crude.

SOAP—The market for Castile is steady; we note sales of 200 boxes at 16½@17½c.; the business for the week has been fair.

STEARIN has been in fair demand, but rules at variable prices; at the close, the inquiry was fair; sales of 29,000 lb at 19¼@17½c., and 200,000 lb Grease at 12¼@11½c.

SUMAC has been in moderate demand at from $125@$225 ⅌ ton.

TALLOW—The inquiry has been fair, and toward the close was quite active, and the market a shade firmer; the sales are 78,000 lb at 12½@12¾c. for Country, and 12¾@12⅞c. for City.

WOOL—We have no new feature to note since our last, buyers holding off for the auction sales which is announced to take place soon. Domestic Fleeces at 42@45c. for Native and one-fourth Merinos, 45@46c. one-half and three-quarters do., 48@52c. for full-blood Merinos, and 52@60c. for Saxony Fleeces; 30@55c. for No. 1 Pulled, 41@45c. for Superfine do., and 42@47c. for Extra do.; 23@27½c. for common Unwashed California; 22@33c. for Fine do., 30@32c. for common to choice Texas, and American Combing at 60@65c. We quote Foreign as follows: South American at 25@35c. for Common Washed, 30@37c. for Unwashed Mestiza and Merino, 30@33c. for Washed Entre Rios, 20@24c. for Unwashed Creole, 34@37c. for Washed Cordova; Chilian at 20@31c. for Unwashed Mestiza and Merino; Cape of Good Hope, 35@38c. for Unwashed; East India, 20@40c. for Washed, and African at 15@25c. for Unwashed, and 30@40c. for Washed.

GREAT WOOL SALE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, April 16.—An auction sale of 600,000 lb of Chilian wool to-day realized the following prices: Chilian Merino 30@32c. ⅌ lb. Chilian Mestiza, from 31@32c. ⅌ lb, and Valparaiso carpet wool, from 19@25c. ⅌ lb, all payable in currency. Fifty bales of Valparaiso carpet wool, new clip, sold for 15½c. ⅌ lb, payable in cash, gold, within ten days.

AGRICULTURE.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.

TUESDAY, April 14, 1868.—Alderman ELY in the Chair.

Fish Oil for Manure.—J. M. TOPPING, West Hampton, L. I.: Is fish oil beneficial for land? Large quantities of fish are caught in this section, and the oil obtained is sold at 50 cents per gallon, and the scrap at $20 a ton.

Receipt for Whitewash.—Same: Can the Club tell me how to make a good whitewash?

Nobody seemed to know whether oil is good for land or not.

REPORTER:—Make whitewash in the common way, using good lime, and add four ounces of glue to five gallons of whitewash. The glue should be dissolved in hot water.

Texas Ants.—R. B. WELLS, Gatesville Texas: The large red grazing ant of this country destroys everything green within its reach. In many localities the nests or "beds" of these ants average from six to ten per square acre. If they are allowed to grow they increase rapidly. Corn in the ear or wheat in the shock seldom escapes its ravages. Can any one give me a remedy for this pest? I have tried almost everything, including gunpowder, but met with no success.

The Club knew nothing about these kinds of ants. Perhaps some of THE TRIBUNE readers can tell the gentleman how to exterminate them.

Concrete Houses.—ROBT S. INNES, Burlington, N. J.: Concrete houses are cheaper than those built of timber at $16 per M or bricks at $8 per M, for a handy man can do all the work himself. The washing down of the walls before drying has been the great objection to building concrete houses.

Mr. BALDWIN, New-Haven—I know several houses built on this plan, and though they have been erected for several years, they still are good as ever.

Mr. TODD—I have no confidence in concrete blocks as made by some.

THE CHAIR—I know of a house in Hartford, Conn., built of brown stone chips, sand, and cement, several years ago, and it is a good house to-day. It was built after the plans published by Fowler & Wells.

Mr. FULLER—It is not every one who knows how to build concrete houses. Delmonico had a wall constructed by some foreigners, several years ago, but it cracked in pieces soon.

Prof. BERTHOLET, Manchester, N. J.—I have devoted much attention to this subject and am convinced that a lasting concrete can be made which will be cheaper than stone or brick. It is important that none but the best material be used. Much depends, however, on circumstances, whether concrete walls are cheaper than stone, or not. If one lives near where the material can be had the cost will be greatly reduced.

Mr. PECK—It should be understood that concrete buildings are very expensive, costing about double what a frame house does.

Mr. DIBBLE—In the ruins of Babylon and Nineveh I saw many evidences of concrete houses, and near the place where the Tower of Babel is said to have stood, still are to be seen many of these blocks, which are at least 4,000 years old.

Mr. DODGE—This subject, clearly, is connected with building blocks. Mr. Wells, of Fowler & Wells, some time ago exhibited a block of cement and sawdust, weighing several hundred pounds, and it seemed to be durable.

Cement Water-Pipes.—S. M. DAROLL, North Stephenson (no State): About one bushel of cement to two of sand will make a strong pipe. The sand should be sharp and coarse and well washed. A good way to wash sand is to place the seive box in a stream of running water, put the sand in this box, and stir it with a hoe. Mix the cement and sand thoroughly in a dry box before wetting. Wet a small quantity at a time, and clean out the box thoroughly before wetting a second box full, for small pieces left will partially harden in a short time, and if these are worked in they will injure the solidity of the pipe. In laying, take a scantling of the proper size, five or six feet long, round the under surface and put a handle on the upper side; lay this in the bottom of the ditch, and put fine earth around it, and pound the earth down with a maul, thus making a smooth mold for the bottom of the pipe. Put the mortar into this mold from a trough of suitable size, the same length as the molding scantling; work a rod into this mortar, and then cover it with more mortar from a trough of smaller size, smoothing the top with a trowel. The rod should be in two pieces, joined by leather, in the shape of a hose, the forward piece to be a little longer than the molding-scantling, and the latter part a foot or more long. The rod should be drawn out as far as this leather joint, and then the forward part turned up out of the way. The latter part remains in the pipe until it is finished. At the end of the rod an egg-shaped piece of wood should be fastened, so that the bore of the pipe will be smooth.

Mr. GEDDES—The great difficulty in putting down these pipes is to prevent their falling in when the dirt is put on. When once laid they are cheap and everlasting. It takes about one bushel of cement to two of sand for each rod of pipe.

Mr. VAN WYCK—If the cement contains any quick lime it will expand and fall to pieces in a few hours after it is set.

Mr. FULLER—This is, probably, what was the matter with Delmonico's wall.

Long Letters Written on Both Sides.—A closely-written communication of four pages, on laying drain-pipe, was read, but it is entirely too long for publication.

Sowing Clover.—DAN. HARSHEY, Lena, Ill.: Sow wheat or oats in the ordinary way, then sow the clover. In this way the young clover will be shaded by the more forward crop, and prevent from being scalded.

[illegible] Affected by Milk.—E. DOOLAN, Sherwood, N. Y.: My cows were [illegible] two weeks afterward we found greenish lumps in the milk, about the size of peas, and holes were continually eaten through the pans. Letter referred to Prof. Johnson.

Apple Tree Borers.—C. O. REED, Perth Amboy, N. J.: I have used tarred roofing paper with great success. The strips should be eight or ten inches wide and tied tightly at the top. Be sure the dirt is dug away at the bottom of the tree, so that the paper can go down to the roots. Apply each year, and remove the bandages as soon as the egg season is over.

Fertilizers.—Prof. HORSFORD of Cambridge, Mass.: The extraordinary crops that have been produced during the last few years by the use of super-phosphate of lime on the Seekonk Commons, which, for many years previous, had scarcely produced moss, naturally led to the inquiry, "Where do these crops get their potassa?" The porosity of the soil, which permits the heaviest rains to be rapidly swallowed up and leached away, only embarrassed the inquiry. Soluble potassa naturally present in the soil could not long remain within the reach of the roots of plants, and yet, as the fertilizer does not contain potassa, and as by its use astonishing crops have been produced which require potassa, the ingredients could not only come from the soil; moreover, it must have been present in the soil in insoluble form until the fertilizer was introduced. Now, for the most part, the soil is drift sand, derived from the disintegrated rocks of New-England. These are known to be mainly gneiss and sienite, composed of quartz, feldspar, mica, and hornblende, with smaller proportions of other minerals and calcareous varieties. From these the crops must derive whatever nourishment is not drawn from the air or supplied by manures. From these, which, in a state of greater or less subdivision, exist in the soil of Seekonk Commons, enriched only by acid phosphate of lime, sulphate of lime, and sulphate of ammonia, crops must derive their potassa, and to some extent their magnesia. But how are they obtained? This was ascertained by practical experiment. Feldspar, which is a compound of silica, potassa, and alumina, was pulverized and treated with acid phosphate of lime. The free phosphoric acid of the super-phosphate of lime seized the potassa of the feldspar, disengaged it from the silica and alumina, and yielded soluble phosphate of potassa. This explained at once the source of the potassa, and explained too, in part certainly, why acid phosphate of lime is so much more effective and prompt a manure than ground bones. The latter depend mainly on the carbonic acid of rain water and decaying vegetation for their solution. A similar experiment with steatite showed the prompt action of the acid phosphate of lime on this magnesian mineral. The second quality is that of the action of sulphate of ammonia on the magnesian minerals in the soil. Mixed with powdered steatite and water, it rapidly disengages the magnesia, at the same time disengaging silica in a form for ready solution in the ammonia of rain-falls. The third quality, and one of the most important, is the action of the acid phosphate of lime in the reduction of crude organic matter to the required fineness for use in the growth of plants.

There has prevailed, for an indefinite period, an idea that vegetable life, evolving albumenoid bodies, must precede animal life; that the nerves, muscles, and integuments of animal life, of whatever grade, must be produced from the albumen elaborated in the plants. But Pasteur has shown that the lower orders of microscopic animal life develop their germs in water, containing only non-nitrogenous organic matter (tartrate of potassa), a salt of ammonia, and phosphates of the alkalies and alkaline earths. The inorganic ammonia furnished the nitrogen, as the inorganic phosphates supplied the other required mineral constituents of the animal tissues and complete organs. Animals then possess the power of elaborating albumenoid bodies containing nitrogen and the phosphates out of preëxisting materials in which the ingredients are found in separate states. This discovery prepared the way for the observation of Collas that recently prepared (gelatinous) phosphate of lime added to animal matters greatly promotes their decay. The germs of microscopic life find the food for their growth in condition to be readily assimilated. They multiply and feast upon crude animal matter, which, passing through their organisms, is resolved into the finest material food for plants. I have found that acid phosphate of lime possesses this quality of rapidly developing microscopic life in flesh in a most astonishing degree. I have also had the opportunity, during the past Summer, to make an experiment, on a generous scale, with vegetable matter, to test the effects of this fertilizer on matter in compost. I mixed with half a ton or more of green grass a quantity of "ammoniated super-phosphate of lime," threw the whole into a cement-lined cistern, poured over it a few pails of water, and covered carefully to exclude the air. Great heat was soon produced, and when this had subsided the whole mass was found, while still retaining in great degree the forms of grass, to be converted into myriads of microscopic forms of animal and vegetable life. Much of the vegetable matter had passed through the organism of this minute life. The acid phosphate of lime and the sulphate of ammonia, as well as the vegetable matter, were at hand to aid in the development of the organic germs. They had multiplied to an astonishing degree. On drenching a tuft of the disintegrating grass, the water acquired a swarm of minute life, and the solution, on evaporation to dryness, yielded an extraordinary residue in obvious condition to meet the wants of nascent vegetation.

Thrifty vegetation requires that the plant food of the soil should be provided in solution. Extent of surface is a first requisite of substances to be dissolved. Ammoniated super-phosphate of lime promotes the growth of the minute organisms which resolve the coarser organic matter of compost heaps or of soils into the finer and more soluble forms, from which they pass readily to solution and to the circulation of vegetation.

It should be borne in mind that the value of any fertilizer which may by analysis be shown to be rich in phosphoric acid, is not always in proportion to the quantity thus shown, because this acid, though abundant, may exist, as is the case with ground bones and imperfectly made super-phosphates of lime, of which there are many, and with most of the phosphatic guanos, in an *insoluble state*, requiring perhaps years to develop itself by decay. The ammonia also in such preparations may be abundant, but in a free state, as in Peruvian guano, and thus rapidly volatilize and be lost in the surrounding atmosphere.

Deep Culture for Grapes.—DR. GRANT, of Iona, read extracts from well-known French and German authors, to substantiate his theory regarding deep plowing. Victor Rendu, commissioner of all the principal grape vineyards in France, says that in one department where there are over 300,000 vineyards, the rule is to trench to the depth of not less than 30 inches, and no one thinks the work well done, unless the soil is loosened 24 inches deep. The same method of cultivation is carried on in all the grand vineyards of France. In Corsica they trench as deep as 48 inches, and in Burgundy 39. The Doctor quoted from Guizot, De Breil, Carriese, and other acknowledged authorities, who all agree on this question. The Club will devote a future meeting to this subject, when Dr. Grant will read a special paper on deep tillage.

Mr. CARPENTER—It is conceded throughout the world that where the soil is thin, yet rich enough for corn, the best grapes are produced. My authority is Marshall P. Wilder. Dr. Grant's remarks are interesting, yet I believe there is another side to the question.

Angora Cats.—Mr. DIEHL exhibited one of these beautiful cats, which he lately brought from Asia. They are white as snow, and their hair is soft as silk and very long. The natives manufacture a great number of muffs and robes from their skins. On board the ship, Mr. Diehl's cats cleared the vessel of rats and mice, which were in abundance. This gentleman will read a paper on farming in Asia soon.

Horticultural Papers.—Mr. L. L. WHITLOCK distributed copies of his monthly periodical among the members of the Club.

Flower Seeds.—WM. R. PRINCE, in order to supply the thousands who have written to the Secretary for seeds, promises to furnish the following varieties immediately: Chinese Bignonia, grandiflora erect-climbing shrub; Amorpha Lewisii Shrub, blue flowering-spikes; Large Roseate Hibiscus; Japan Variegated-leaved Corn; Japan Blue-striped Lily; Large Yellow Hypoxis; Splendid Flowering Yucca; Halbert Leafless Hibiscus; Purple Perennial Aster; Blue-Flowering Lobelia; Columbine, various colors; Blue and Purple Perennial Lupin; Hibiscus Grandiflorus, cream-colored; Starry Liatris; Crimson Monarda; Baptisia Cerulea, Balsam; Lythrum Salicaria; Morœa Sinensis; Flame-Colored Bignonia, climbing shrub; Large White Hibiscus. He has sent enough Pyrenean Spinach to make 1,000 papers; it is a very hardy perennial, will grow in any soil, and starts its leaves at the first opening of Spring, furnishing an ample supply of early greens of excellent flavor; it is invaluable for the North as the earliest of all vegetables. Several thousand letters await seeds which will be sent as soon as possible. Twenty different varieties of Sweet William have lately been received by Mr. Chambers, from a lady who doubtless will many times be thanked by those who get her seeds.

Mineral Paint.—J. W. JENKINS, Mt. Vernon, Ohio: Is there such a thing as Grafton mineral paint? If so, how is it used?

Reply.—There are several varieties of mineral paint, which are used for painting barns, factories, and the like, and it was formerly more used than at present. It was first dug out of the ground near Akron, Ohio, and a company went into the business on a large scale, calling it a "fire-proof paint." But it was no such thing. It is of a dark brown or drab, very coarse unless ground, and is simply mixed with linseed oil. This reporter has used it, and does not esteem it highly. Still, its value as a paint is about equal to Venetian red.

Lightning-Rod Peddlers.—J. W. MCVEY, Ashtabula, Ohio, complains that in the Spring of the year a select crew of smooth-tongued salesmen get on a wagon, selling patent points for lightning-rods, persuading farmers that the points they have are dangerous, though they may have been put up by their own gang. In one case the local preachers were hired to operate among the church members, and they say that Pennsylvania is the best place to sell in, as the farmers are not well posted.

Michigan Marl.—D. W. GRAY, Williamsville, Mich.—I send a specimen of marl, of which I have immense quantities, and I wish to know how to apply it of value.

Reply.—For persons in this city, with a few ounces of marl, to decide, without making practical experiments, whether it would be beneficial [illegible] how it is to obtain facts [illegible] applicable to particular localities will undertake. The marl appears to have all the valuable qualities necessary for growing wheat, corn, and potatoes; and as our friend has an abundance, he should be best able himself to decide upon its value—that is, if his land needs a fertilizer.

Wheat Insect.—J. RENFREW MIRABLE, Caldwell Co., Mo.—What are the inclosed specimens, and what is to be done with them? They fasten to the twigs of my young apple trees.

Reply.—This is the Vapor Moth. This, then, is a scientific name, which is of no consequence. It is to be hoped that we have a common-sense Linnæus who will sweep away the rubbish of scientific nomenclatures, and give us instead simple characters or even figures. This pest sent contains the eggs of the moth which hatches in the Summer, when the young feed upon the foliage. The cocoons can be seen all the Winter, and should be picked off before the leaves start. Too many Western orchards show them, and proclaim the neglect of the proprietor.

Squashes.—E. L. FULLER, Somers, Conn.—What is the best way to raise squashes and keep off the bugs? *Reply.*—Have rich, mellow land—it can scarcely be too rich; give good, frequent cultivation, so as to secure a rapid growth, which will keep the bugs in check more than anything, but the vines may be sprinkled while moist with ashes, plaster, or even dry earth. Bugs and insects do most damage to vegetation and vines and trees growing on poor land and suffering neglect. Children who are kept healthy, and made to mind their mother, grow fast and have few worms.

Trout Inquiry.—J. D. BATCHELL, New-Berlin, Stark Co, Ohio.—I have a spring composed of many springs, two of which are strong sulphur water, the whole concentrating in one covering one-quarter of an acre, and with gravel and muck bottom, and discharging two barrels of water every minute. Can I raise trout or eels in this spring. *Reply.*—No. Trout cannot live in water of this quality, and there is no use of trying. What eels might do we cannot say. Besides, it is not likely that there is any water in that part of the State cold enough for trout. The only stream in Ohio in which trout have been found is in the west branch of the Chagrin River, which empties into Lake Erie, and there there are but few.

Shaler's Family Scale.—A. BUSHNELL, No. 82 Courtlandt-st., N. Y.—This scale is simple, accurate, and cheap. It embodies old principles newly applied transforming the spring balance into a neat, portable counter scale, weighing from 1 oz. to 25 lb. A prominent feature is that it can be instantly adjusted for any size scoop or pan, and will be useful in making cakes or preserves. The weight is indicated on a dial plate, as the hours and minutes are on a clock. The Club commend it.

Knife and Door-Button Combined.—This was exhibited by Mr. Hall, and attracted much attention. It is similar to the English and Congress knife, except it has a steel screw in the back which opens and shuts; and when screwed into a door-post, the door may be fastened the same as with a common button. The knives are claimed equal in quality to the best English cutlery. They are made of all sizes and patterns.

The Chair, Mr. Fuller, and others highly commended them.

Flax Culture.—W. J. PERRY, Centre White Creek, Washington County, N. Y.: Flax—It is a profitable crop, but requires a large amount of severe and dirty labor. In this part of the State, Irishmen do most of the work, and there are many of them who have become the owners of farms through its cultivation. I will try to give an idea of the process of producing it, wishing to be understood that no written description will answer the purpose of actual experience, that being the *sine qua non* of success. Flax is usually sown on corn hills any time from the middle of April to the same time in May, the ground being plowed and harrowed before sowing, and harrowed once afterward. The amount of seed sown is from 28 to 36 quarts per acre. Plaster or wood ashes help its growth if sown soon after it is out of the ground. No more attention is required till it is fit to pull; when it turns yellow, the bolls harden and the leaves wither and it falls to the ground. It should be pulled before the stalk begins to harden or dry. Now the hard work begins. An active man, if used to the business, can pull from one-fourth to one-third of an acre per day.

It is pulled in bundles such as can be clasped with two hands, each handful being bound by a few spears of flax twisted around the same. It is then set up, the handful two and two, six or eight in a shock. This costs from $8 to $12 per acre. When thoroughly done and the bolls are dry, the shocks are bound together with straw or flax double banded, and placed under shelter. The seed is now beaten off, the usual process being to strike the seed on a large flat stone set up at an angle of about 45 degrees on the bare floor. A more expeditious mode is to crush the head of the bundle between two cylinders running with a spring, each pair outside of a wooden frame attached to horse or water power. A common fanning mill with a flaxseed seive cleans the seed—the unbroken bolls falling under, they having to be thrashed afterward.

The straw is then taken to a smooth meadow and spread evenly, first dropping the bandful a proper distance apart on the ground, and then with jack-knife in hand cutting and spreading from one side of the field to the other, putting about three acres of flax on one acre of ground. When partially rotted, it is turned with poles the same as one would turn a swath of grain. Sometimes, if the weather is warm, with frequent showers, it will rot in 10 or 12 days; but it generally takes from four to six weeks. It is then taken up by hand and bound in bundles of about the size of oat bundles. The cost of this from the time of pulling is from $6 to $10 per acre. Here the farmers furnish part of the labor, the mill man doing the rest. During these labors there are many contingencies. I once lost a crop by frost just before it came out of the ground, the seed having sprouted. After it is fairly up, a common frost will not injure it.

Sometimes it will lodge down and much of it spoil before it is fit to pull. Last year much of it was badly damaged at this time, soon after it was pulled, by hot rainy weather causing the seed to grow and the straw to mold and rot. Still, I am of the opinion that it is about as sure a crop as corn.

Able farmers do not like to raise it, because its care consumes all the time between other crops, leaving none for improvements on farms. Much flax is sown on land hired at $25 an acre, and you see that a crop of oats at present prices is quite as profitable to the owner, and does less injury to the soil. Flax will not grow successfully on soils exclusively clay, sand, or gravel. On river bottoms it lodges by reason of rapid growth. The same may be said of land that is highly manured, with the additional drawback of weeds. Herein lies the difficulty of pulling flax by machinery, as no machine will sort out the weeds, and green weeds in the bundles will spoil the fiber.

In this part of the State, where it has been raised for many years, it does not grow so well as formerly, which is conclusive evidence that it takes something from the soil that ordinary farming does not replace.

One of your correspondents from Ohio tells of feeding flax straw to his cattle. I think that they would eat shavings quite as readily.

A good acre of flax will yield ten bushels of seed which is now worth about $2 50 per bushel, and 300 pounds of lint, which is worth 15 cents per pound, making the total product of an acre $70. The cost of producing is, say $5 for getting in, $3 for seed, $10 for pulling, and $10 more for drawing in, whipping, spreading, taking up, and drawing to mill, and $15 more for dressing, making a total expense of $43 per acre, leaving a profit of about $27. There have been instances when as much as 20 bushels of seed has been produced from one acre, but this is rare. Five hundred pounds of lint is sometimes grown on the same space. Let no one attempt to grow this crop except where workmen are plentiful, for, when the time comes for harvesting, it will brook no delay. All who raise it are in favor of much larger duties on the imported article than our legislators have ever seen fit to bestow.

Seed Wheat.—MR. GEO. A. DEITZ, Chambersburg, Pa., sent to the Club a number of packages of seed wheat, viz.: French White and Red Chaff Mediterranean, Blue Stem, and California White, also some white corn, which was distributed to the members, who will report the results.

Cause and Cure of Gapes or Pip in Chickens.—A. BENNETT, Pontiac, Ill.—The usual food of small chickens is corn meal recently wet with water or some other liquid. The chicken eats its fill in haste, the swelling of the meal in the crop causes the disease; philosophy may tell why. The cure is simply to wet the meal, or whatever grain the fowl is to eat, before it is wanted. The above cure was published in *The Cultivator* about 20 years ago.

Setting out Forest Trees.—O. W. NEWELL, West Winfield, N. Y.—Having planted many forest trees, with good success in one of our western cities. I would like to say to those setting trees this Spring, take up a good supply of small roots, as more or less will be injured, trim out the top so that there will be an excess of roots. Many trees die in August by being set too deep, a mistaken idea that they will stand the drouth better. Set the same depth as found in the forest, when light showers will give life and vigor to the tree. Fine dirt should be firmly placed around the small roots. I seldom have a tree die.

Preserving Timber.—CHARLES S. CLARKE, Harrisburg, Ohio, suggests that when settlers go into the wilderness they preserve belts of timber around their farms, and even across intended fields or boundaries; also, to spare beautiful groves and specimens, which he thinks would be a much better plan than to clear off all the timber, leaving to the next generation the alternative to plant or go without. This plan of Mr. Clark ought to receive the attention of all new settlers in timbered countries. There is a distinction, however, in timber. In Northern Ohio, Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and in many parts of Michigan, where the timber grows very tall, close on the ground, and is straight-grained and brash, belts of timber survive but a few years, for they lose the protecting influences which surround them in the great forests. Many farmers having left noble specimens, are mortified that they fall before the high winds. Nor are they so long-lived as has been supposed. It would seem, then, that the trees to be left should be of the smaller kind, and so thinned out that they can attain a spreading and stocky growth. In other parts of the country, where by reason of the soil the trees send down long tap roots, and when their grain is tougher, the rule may vary. Still, as a general thing, it [illegible] to keep up a supply of [illegible] on rocky and hilly [illegible]

Prices of Farms, East and West.—T. S. CLOUGH, Paw-Paw Grove, Lee County, Ill.: J. A. BARCLAY, Worcester County, Mass., informs us that good farms of over 200 acres, with good buildings, can be had for $2,800, within ten miles of the best market in Massachusetts. Such a farm in Central Illinois would readily command $10,000. But a few years ago this was the "far-off," "forsaken" place, yet people of small means came, and are now wealthy, surrounded with good highways, railroads, large towns and cities, numerous churches, and costly *free* school houses, and there is a world of chances yet open West and South-West, for men of limited means, where, in a few years, they will be surrounded with plenty, and all that constitutes civilization and intelligence. For years foreigners have been crossing "the big waters" in quest of the "great desideratum," "cheap land," whom necessity has taught well how to value, while many of our Eastern men have been crying down this magnificent country, quietly whittling, and now their children, in many cases, are here toiling by the month for the wealthy progeny of the farmer. I would not speak disparagingly of New-England, for our "old home" is there, yet what could it have been if the Pilgrims had landed in the Valley of the Mississippi. No man should call the West a "God and man forsaken" country until he has seen it, or call it a "nook and corner," until he has taken a look at the map of this country and found the spot which he himself occupies.

A NEW-ENGLAND FARM.

One of the most useful and interesting portions of Agricultural literature is a description of the practical working of successful farms. Arthur Young's Record of English Farming is a valuable text-book to every farmer. And, in our country, the accounts given of the agriculture of different States, sections, and farms, are of great importance to the student and practical farmer. In accordance with these views, we propose to describe from time to time some of the best farms in our country. Among these, the farm of Dr. Geo. B. Loring of Salem, Mass., is conspicuous. It lies mostly within the limits of that old city, covering nearly the whole of its southern portion, being in extent about 500 acres. It consists of warm, loamy hills, lying on sienite and greenstone, and furnishing fine pasturage, while between the hills and ledges are broad, level clay-fields, running to the shore, and affording strong arable and grass-lands. These clay lands comprise about all the farm that is cultivated, and it is divided into about 300 acres of pasturing and 200 acres of tillage. The cultivation of the farm has been conducted on the best modern principle. The hard and stubborn clays have been subdued by thorough drainage; and I find a record of one field of 6½ acres which, after years of comparative uselessness from surface drainage, was brought, by the use of tiles, to the capacity of growing 6½ tuns of hay to the acre, and 1,500 bushels of mangolds. The manure used is mostly made in the barn cellars, the droppings of the cattle being there mixed with sand, which is largely used for bedding. The use of muck for composting has been abandoned, and sand is used instead, as better adapted to heavy soils. The chief crops are grass and roots. Most of the heavy land is plowed after the hay is taken off, and is seeded to grass (timothy and red-top) early in September; manure being applied to the surface and harrowed in. The grain used for seeding land in the Spring is barley, as best adapted to clay, and most appropriate for sowing with grass seed. Mangolds are sown in drills, with eight cords of manure to the acre, with three to four cords placed in the drills. In this way 3,900 bushels of mangolds have been raised on the two and a quarter acres. The chief article sold from the farm is milk. To produce this, Dr. Loring has stocked his farm with Ayrshires, pure and grades, as the most profitable cows, especially for dairy regions. His object is to make the most milk from a given amount of food; and it has been found that, on short pastures and during the rigors of Winter, the Ayrshire is unequaled as an economical producer of milk. These cows are fed on mangolds—half a bushel per day; one feed of dry hay in the morning and one toward evening, with three quarts of fine feed each morning and afternoon in cut hay. About 80 head of cattle are kept on the farm.

Much attention has been paid by Dr. Loring to the breeding of horses. A cross of the Abdallah and Black Hawk has furnished some admirable stock. The horses bred on this farm are of medium size, weighing about 1,000 pounds, and are strongly made, rapid-moving animals. The stallion Doncaster—a small, vigorous horse, sired by Trotting Childers, out of an Abdallah mare—is a specimen of the value of this breed of horses, and is now driven by Mr. Paron Stevens, in his famous black four-in-hand. A sister and brother of Doncaster are now driven by Dr. Loring, and are most valuable animals. Dr. L. is a strong advocate of the New-England horse, as possessing the most valuable qualities for the road, farm, and track; medium size, compact form, great nerve and endurance, good bone, great preponderance of muscle, and an easy stride.

The location of the farm is very picturesque, and possesses all the charms of a fine country residence. There is a large farm-house, one barn, 115 by 42 feet; another, 100 by 42 feet, with an L 56 by 18 feet, with ample cellars under all the buildings.

At some distance from the farm buildings, and on a commanding elevation, stands the Summer residence of Dr. L.—a tasteful house, of good architectural design and finish. A visit to this farm would well repay the student of agriculture.

THE POTATO TRADE—THE LONDON MARKETS

Tooley-st. and Waterside and Borough Markets take much of the imported cargoes; the Great Northern Market is exceedingly convenient for the immense supplies brought up by the Great Northern Railway; the Spitalfields Market is within convenient distance from the Great Eastern Station; the Covent Garden Market is chiefly supplied as a general market for consumers, but has considerable connection with the Midland and Great Western Railways and others. These are the great emporiums for potatoes, and the business that is transacted there is astounding. The consumption of potatoes in London and suburbs is enormous, and is producing a new feature in agriculture. The growth of potatoes is gradually on the increase, notwithstanding the enormous losses from disease; and many improvements in culture, in manures, and in the varieties grown have been introduced. The potato-growers have to a great extent succeeded in producing tubers of the best quality in untold quantity; they have achieved wonders; and experienced growers are now able so to adapt their culture, their manures, and precise variety of potato to their soil, as to insure an immense crop of the finest quality, barring disease. I hesitate not to say that the cultivators have done their part admirably, regardless of cost, and deserve every encouragement to provide such a substantial and wonderful supply of excellent food for a nation's welfare, and would supply them at a more reasonable price, provided the trade in all its bearings is properly conducted.

Upon this trade generally the public are severely mulcted in price without advantage to the grower. The first thing I shall name is the "dressing" of the crop for market, and in this the consumer is to blame. A certain standard of quality is insisted upon, hence great waste of good eatable potatoes is inevitable; they may not look so nice and of so uniform a size in the potato-dish, but if more of the smaller and more of the larger or out-grown tubers were permitted to pass as salable, many thousand tuns more would go for human consumption, instead of "to the pigs." At present "the ware" must be admirably dressed to reach a high price; the smaller tubers being shaken through sieves (riddles) having meshes from 1½ inches to 1¾ inches wide, and all the big and misshapen ones are cast out. Occasionally in a bad year, when potatoes are grown generally small, a 1¼ inch sieve is admitted to dress for "ware." In passing, I would say that the siftings are again dressed through sieves with smaller meshes, called "chat sieves;" the tubers passing through are called "chats," and sell at a very inferior price; those remaining in the sieve are reserved for seed, together with the imperfect or mis-shapen and green ones. It is this "ware"—these well-dressed potatoes only—that are regularly sold for consumption. The next thing I shall name is the cost of freight and carriage up to London. Railways so intersect the country now, that but few cargoes are shipped to this market, but when they are so shipped, it is at a much lower rate than by railway. Any of our railways will take a truck of cattle or sheep at a much lower rate than a truck of potatoes, and they will charge as much for a truck of potatoes as for a truck of corn, or nearly so. There ought to be some consideration as to value; potatoes ought to be put more upon a par with such heavy stuff as coals, lime, stone, gravel, &c. This question should be taken up by growers in good earnest, and urged upon railway authorities. There is another crying grievance connected with the transit of potatoes by railway: It is the petty pilfering by the way. I say pilfering, because the losses in weight delivered into the truck cannot be accounted for in any other way. It is no uncommon thing for a truck loaded with from five to six tuns to fall off in weight upon delivery from three to five hundred-weight. It is customary with growers to allow one or two pounds per sack overweight for waste and loss by drouth in traveling by rail; but that does not suffice. It has become a crying evil; complaints are universal; something must be done. Is it all the fault of the railway officials, or do the potato salesmen's servants come in for their share of the misdeeds? We are the sufferers. All first-class stations possess weighing-machines; could not the authorities be compelled to weigh each load as it is brought to the truck, and give the sender a pass-note engaging to deliver the quantity and weight sent to its destination, barring accidents. This would speedily lead to a closer supervision of their minor officials; at present we lie at their honesty. [illegible] trucks give evident proofs of [illegible] and heavy small [illegible] by the salesmen. The commission charged by universal consent among them is 6d. per sack of 2 cwt., be the price high or low. It is certainly less oppressive just now when prices are high; but take an average of years, which will not exceed 7s. 6d. per sack, and how does the account stand? Why something like this—i. e., carriage 1s., working 1d., commission 6d.—1s. 7d., leaving for net produce 5s. 11d.; thus making the commission amount to a heavy percentage. Corn factors charge 2½ ℘ cent ℘ qr., cattle salesmen 5s. 6d. for a fat ox, sheep salesmen 6d. for a fat sheep, and wool factors 2½ ℘ cent ℘ tod. The farmer does not pay such a high commission for any other part of the produce of his farm. It is true he may sell to the potato-merchant at home, and so he does; but why should he not have the advantage of the best market as well as the merchant. It is this commission, these costs and losses, that prevent him.

The last point I shall here dwell on is the great speculation in which these salesmen indulge in the purchase of potatoes. Individual salesmen will buy many thousand tuns or hundreds of acres. This may be all right in itself, but it is not the legitimate commission business; growers should be cautious; salesmen who have large stocks of their own will naturally favor themselves first. If respectable salesmen could be found who would undertake sales at 2½ ℘ cent, and pledge themselves to a commission business only, they would soon secure the bulk of the potato commissions. I again repeat the culture of potatoes is increasing to a very large extent; and it is highly expedient that the trade be put upon a right footing.

[Mark Lane Express.

FARM ITEMS.

Last year 2,738 bales of cotton were raised in Southern Illinois.

By all accounts we have not had so cold a Spring for years. Although a cold Spring is dreaded in May, it is eagerly sought in August.

In Algeria, Africa, and near the towns where Marius mused and Cato practiced phlebotomy, land of first quality can be had from $1 to $1 25 an acre.

At Lyons, France, the Veterinary College has been broken up by the Government because the young horse students refused to pray for the Emperor.

Gov. Wise gives pressing invitations to Northern farmers to come to Virginia with their money and strong arms to buy cheap land, to add to the wealth of the State, and to keep down the negroes.

The Ohio Reform Farm, near Lancaster, has 1,170 acres. There are over 200 boys, mostly criminals, who behave well, who are engaged in growing small fruits, and their returns last year, after having all they wanted to eat, exceeded $7,000.

Wool growers are still unable to decide whether it is best to wash their wool. In Central Illinois the buyers are so unjust that the sheep men have built a factory, and they sell cloth instead of wool.

The English wonder why foreign manufacturers do not copy the designs of agricultural implements made by British artisans. Americans are not likely to do this so long as with their own designs they carry away prizes from the English and all Europe.

The Canadians have more wheat than they can use. Coal oil is so cheap they have closed the wells. Silver money is a drug, and yet times never were so hard, for immigrants will not come in, and old settlers are leaving. When young folks are in a similar condition, the only remedy is to get married.

REAL ESTATE.

IN AND AROUND NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 20, 1868.

The real estate auctioneers, with a due regard for the probabilities and the possibilities of to-day, made no announcements for the disposal of property by public sale on Monday, but preferred to transact privately whatever business they might have to do. A few exchanges took place at the several offices, but none of these were of great or general interest. Dealers in real estate seem to regard the first working day in the week as a veritable "blue Monday," when all must remain quiet. To-day, with the prevailing rain, everything looked bleak outside the Exchange Salesroom; inside, all was blank. If the programme of sales, however, as already prepared, should be successfully conducted, the aggregate amount realized at the close of the week will compare favorably with any of its predecessors during the present season. The Messrs. Johnson & Miller have an extensive sale of building lots, and a few houses, in the Eighteenth Ward of Brooklyn. Mr. Kennelly is to sell the houses and sheds that encumber the land recently taken by the Central Park Commissioners for a public place at the intersection of Eighth-ave. and Fifty-ninth-st., and the Messrs. A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. will attempt to dispose to-morrow of one of the most complete and desirable private residences (No. 18 West Fifty-fourth-st.) ever offered in this city. This property is situated on the south side of Fifty-fourth-st., opposite St. Luke's Hospital grounds, 122½ feet west from Fifth-ave., immediately adjoining the St. Thomas Church property on Fifty-third-st., and commands an extensive view of Fifth-ave. The location of the building and its style of construction cannot fail to favorably impress any gentleman of means seeking a strictly first-class residence, complete in all its appointments. The unoccupied lands of Brooklyn are rapidly being taken possession of by retired merchants and active business and professional men, and thrifty mechanics, notwithstanding the deficient means of communication with the metropolis. The suburbs, too, of this rapidly growing city, are being thrown upon the market, and many people in search of a home or to hold for purposes of speculation, are buying largely of the lots offered. In a few years, when steam communication between the cities and their suburbs are more generally established than at present, the prices of building sites that now sell for a mere trifle, will be almost removed, because of their increased value, from the possibility of the great majority of the salaried portion of the community being able to purchase them. The village of Astoria, which is but one of many on Long Island, presents inducements to capitalists to invest now that are not to be met every day and in every place, as estates, long preserved intact, are now dismembered and thrown upon the market in lots of 25x100 feet. Access to the village is comparatively easy, as it can be reached from this city by steamboat in 20 minutes.

BROOKLYN.

There was only a moderate attendance at the City Salesroom, to-day, and but few of those present seemed disposed to buy. As a consequence, a part of the property announced for sale was withdrawn, and will be reserved for a more favorable day.

BY JAMES COLE'S SON.

The two-story frame cottage, with lot, No. 812 Lafayette-ave., near Nostrand-ave., was bought by Joseph Winters for $4,300; the lot is 18x100 feet. The three-story brown-stone house with lot, 25x100 feet, known as No. 120 Second-ave., near Smith-st., was purchased by James W. Healy for $12,000. The three-story brick house, with lot, 20x80 feet, and known as No. 60 Hoyt-st., 20 feet from Wyckoff-st., were bought by John M. Keeling for $5,800.

Mr. Cole has an extensive sale of Brooklyn property during the current week.

Persons having real estate for sale or to let, and those desirous of purchasing or renting such property, will find it to their interest to advertise in THE TRIBUNE. Its aggregate circulation exceeds that of any other newspaper, and in addition to this advantage THE TRIBUNE will be found, not only in New-York and all its cities and villages, but in every State and Territory within the Union. The advertisement should be made as brief as will allow of the advantage offered being clear to the reader. We would especially dwell on the fact that the subscribers for the three editions of THE TRIBUNE; Semi-Weekly, and Weekly, comprise individuals in every profession or business; consequently advertisements in each disseminate among all classes. THE TRIBUNE devotes especial attention to the reports of real estate both in the city and in every part of the State, thus adding greatly to the value of its columns as an advertising medium. The charges for advertising are as follows: DAILY TRIBUNE, 25 cents per line for a single insertion; WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $1 50 per line; SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 cents per line.

Real Estate For Sale.

ALL WANTING FARMS—Good soil, mild climate, 34 miles south of Philadelphia; price only $25 per acre. Also, Improved Farms. Hundreds are settling. Information sent free. Address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, New-Jersey.

FARM, FRUIT AND CRANBERRY LANDS, Houses and Lots Improved and unimproved Water Power for sale in the rapidly improving settlement of MANCHESTER, 50 miles from New-York, on railroad to Philadelphia. Good soil, good water, and mild and healthy climate. No fever and ague. Price $20 per acre, one-fifth cash, and the balance in five years. Information sent free. Address JOHN S. SCHULTZE, General Manager, Manchester, Ocean Co., N. J. Or, FRANK G. BROWN, No. 53 Broadway, N. Y., P. O. Box 2,202.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—A SHOP with good steam power, for manufacturing hubs, spokes, bent-work, and other wagon material, situated in the village of Paw Paw, Van Buren County, Michigan, four miles from the Michigan Central Railroad with which it is connected by rail at Lawton. This shop has a good reputation and a good business. The machinery of the best quality, in good order, and now in full operation. This is a first-rate chance for an enterprising man who has a few thousand dollars.
A. L. ROBINSON, Evansville, Indiana.

FOR SALE "ALLIGATOR FARM." 110 ACRES. PRICE $4,500. Forty five miles south of New-York, near Railroad to Philadelphia, two miles from Bricksburg N. J. Thirty acres improved and fenced; large house, frame barn, nice shade-trees, spring brook, orchard, two acres small fruits, 4 acres Cranberry land, superior soil, on main road, easily divided, good investment. Terms easy. Apply to
A. M. BRINSHAW, Bricksburg, Ocean Co., N. J.,
Real Estate Broker.

FOR SALE.—The MANHATTAN STEAM LAUNDRY, established 13 years and doing a profitable business. Price $3,000, which can be made in six months. Address JAMES J. ASHBY, No. 259 Eighth-st., New-York. Will exchange for a farm.

FRUIT and TRUCK FARM in New-Jersey—Nine miles from Philadelphia; very healthy region, 23 acres; five acres strawberries, half an acre raspberries, 100 peach and apple trees, five acres set in blackberries, four acres meadow, very suitable for Cranberries, balance very early truck land ready planted. Good cottage house, barn, stable, sheds, hotbeds, &c. $4,000; quarter can remain. Address C. HILL, Bridgeboro, N. J.

GENERAL LAND AGENCY—LINCOLN, NEBRASKA. Best of references given. A. J. COOPER.

GREAT SALE OF SELECTED KANSAS LANDS!

AT AUCTION!

IN TRACTS NOT EXCEEDING 160 ACRES.

SALE COMMENCING JUNE 8th, 1868, IN THE CITY OF LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

The subscriber will sell at auction, to the highest bidder, as above, in the City of Lawrence, commencing June 8, 1868, about SIXTY THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, most of which is in Osage County, Kansas. These lands are a part of the celebrated Sac and Fox Indian Reservation, abounding in choice selections of timber, are generally well watered and embrace some of the finest quarries of building stone and most extensive deposits of coal in the entire State. The Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, is in close proximity on the north, the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railway on the east (both built and in operation), while the Neosho Valley Railway on the west, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, running DIRECTLY THROUGH THESE LANDS, are under contract and now being built. TITLE PERFECT, by patent direct from Government. Terms of sale: One-fourth cash, balance in three equal payments with annual interest. Bond given for deed on full payment, or (at option of purchaser) one-third cash, balance in two equal payments, with annual interest secured by bond and mortgage. Situate, as these lands are, in the center of the State, and contiguous to all its large cities, and surrounded by railways, probably such facilities for securing choice selections of lands for actual settlement and homes were never afforded at any sale heretofore held in Kansas. Maps and lists of lands to be sold will be furnished by the subscriber on application (by letter or otherwise) at Atlas, New York.
R. S. STEVENS.

☞ Maps and lists can also be had of the following persons, viz.: A. B. Havens, esq., Land Agent, Leavenworth, Kansas; Chas. Chadwick, esq., Attorney at Law, Lawrence, Kansas; D. T. Mitchell, esq., Land Agent, Lawrence, Kansas; Wm. Crowell, esq., Merchant, Paola, Kansas; P. P. Elder & Co., Bankers, Ottawa, Kansas; O. H. Sheldon, esq., Land Agent, Burlingame, Kansas; James Rogers, esq., Land Agent, Burlingame, Kansas; P. B. Plumb, esq., Editor, Emporia, Kansas; M. O. Farnham, esq., Merchant, Topeka, Kansas.

GOOD FARM LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Apply to C. J. BLOMFIELD, Secretary Canadian Land and Emigration Co., Toronto, Ontario.

LAND.—A Large and Beautiful Tract, newly opened, in lots to suit actual settlers, at Franklinville, Gloucester County, New-Jersey, on Railroad, 24 miles south of Philadelphia, 10 miles north of Vineland; the best soil yet offered, great advantage given to buyers, shown without expense to applicants. Map and full information sent free. Improved FARMS for sale. Address WILSON & MORRIS, Franklinville, Gloucester Co., N. J.

LAKE ERIE GRAPE LANDS—THE BEST ON THE SHORE—In large or small tracts. For SALE by FOSTER & STRONG, Real Estate Agents, Vermillion, Erie Co., Ohio.

RICH KANSAS LANDS FOR SALE.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY., E. D.
LAND DEPARTMENT, LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Jan. 1868.
THIS COMPANY NOW OFFERS FOR SALE

ALL THE LANDS

GRANTED TO IT BY CONGRESS, FROM THE STATE LINE OF MISSOURI AND KANSAS, TO AND INCLUSIVE OF THE COUNTY OF SALINE,

And will at an early day put into market the lands further West.

THE LOW PRICE AND EASY TERMS

At which these lands may be purchased put them
WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERY ONE WHO WANTS A HOME,
Located along the valleys of the
KANSAS, REPUBLICAN, AND SMOKY HILL RIVERS,
And their numerous tributaries, and within the limits of 20 miles on each side of the

GREAT CONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

These lands offer to the immigrant
ALL THE ADVANTAGES OF A RAPIDLY DEVELOPING, HEALTHY, AND RICH COUNTRY.

TERMS OF SALE:

These lands are sold for CASH or on CREDIT. Credit sales are one-fifth cash down, the balance, with six per cent interest thereon, payable as follows.

EXAMPLE:
160 acres, say at $2 50 per acre, will cost $400.

	Principal.	Interest.
Cash payment	$80 00	
End of first year		$19 20
End of second year	80 00	19 20
End of third year	80 00	14 40
End of fourth year	80 00	9 60
End of fifth year	80 00	4 80
	$400 00	$67 20

☞ A deduction of 10 per cent is made for all cash. The same land may therefore be purchased for $360 cash down.

JOHN P. DEVEREUX,
LAND COMMISSIONER,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

The National Land Company will supply pamphlets containing maps and descriptions of the lands, and information in relation to transportation thereto, by application in person, or by mail, to

C. N. PRATT,
General Agent,
No. 2 Astor House, New-York.

VIRGINIA LANDS VERY CHEAP.
HOMES IN THE OLD DOMINION
All wanting Farms in Virginia can be suited by applying to
ROBERT BOLLING,
Petersburg, Va.
Or, FRAZIER, BROOKS & Co.,
No. 1 Barclay st., New-York.

VIRGINIA FARMS—Now is the time to purchase FARMS in Virginia. All persons desirous of settling there will be furnished with full information by addressing the undersigned, stating the number of acres they desire to purchase, location, class of improvements, and about the price they desire to pay. FRAZIER, BROOKS & Co., No. 84 Sycamore st., Petersburg, Virginia.

Real Estate For Sale.

MISSOURI LANDS FOR SALE.
The lands of Missouri, cheap, fertile, and situated in the heart of the Union furnish an extraordinary opportunity for the people of the Northern States to acquire rich healthy, and good farms and homes, which opportunity never can occur again so near the great centers of population.

The great territory of North Missouri, bounded north by Iowa, east by the Mississippi, south and west by the Missouri River, contains about 23,000 square miles, or sixteen million acres, as desirable as any in the Valley of the Mississippi. Through this garden of Missouri the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad extends; its eastern terminal at Hannibal and Quincy on the Mississippi, and its western at St. Joseph and Kansas City on the Missouri.

Excellent and cheap lands lie alongside of its track. Nature here has done much—man but little. The climate, so temperate and healthful, and a virgin soil, capable of producing almost every kind of vegetation, invite emigrants from the cold and bleak domains of the North to settle on our rich and waiting prairies.

Slavery has been tried here fifty years and now Freedom will be tried forever. Let the industrious and enterprising among THE TRIBUNE READERS, say about 50,000 of them, rich and poor, come and prosper.

CIRCULARS giving full particulars and much valuable information are supplied gratis to all who wish to come, or to circulate to induce their friends to come with them.

RAILROAD FARE WEST IS CHEAPER NOW THAN EVER, owing to a spirited competition between rival lines, and all intending to emigrate to Missouri should be prompt to improve this extraordinary chance. All in States east of Missouri should buy a through ticket to Quincy, Illinois, or to Hannibal, the [illegible] at either of these places a land exploring ticket can be bought, and the price of it allowed on first payment for land bought. This gives a free pass out and back over H. and St. Jo. R. R. to buyers of railroad lands, with privilege to stop over at any station, and to ride on all trains.

A SECTIONAL MAP, showing exact location of all Railroad lands, is sold at 30 cents. Address
GEO. S. HARRIS,
Land Commissioner Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R.,
Hannibal, Mo.

OVER 200,000 ACRES of LAND for SALE, in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and other States, by McCONAUGHEY & RIGGS. Address them with inclosed stamp, for their National Real Estate Gazette, at Clayton, Delaware.

To Farmers and Others.

CRESYLIC COMPOUNDS.
(PATENTED.)
COMPLETE DISINFECTANTS,
SURE INSECT DESTROYERS,
AND CURATIVE OF SKIN DISEASES, &c.

CRESYLIC ACID, well-known as certain in its effects for the above purposes, is now for the first time made *available for common use*. With license under Letters Patent various compounds and being manufactured by the undersigned, whose Family Soaps have long been a staple article in the market.

SHEEP DIP,
FOR CURING SCAB AND DESTROYING INSECTS ON SHEEP.

5 lb Canisters	$1 25
10 lb Canisters	2 25
50 lb Kegs	10 00
200 lb Barrels	35 00

Proportions are a 1 lb Dip to 5 gallons water for 8 to 10 sheep, according to size.

PLANT PROTECTOR.
In solution for destroying and repelling insects from Trees or Plants. In 1 and 2 lb Canisters, 60 cents and $1, larger packages same price as Sheep Dip.

CRESYLIC OINTMENT,
For cure of Foot Rot, &c. In solution for killing Insects, &c., on stock. In 3 lb Canisters, $1.

CARBOLIC DISINFECTING SOAP.
In tablets for convenient use in washing Horses, Dogs, Pets, &c., destroying insects of all kinds, protecting from Flies, curative of Sores, Scratches, and Chafes of all kinds. 40 cents per lb, or in boxes, 3 dozen tablets, $3 60.

LAUNDRY AND No. 1 SOAPS.
For use in Scrubbing and in the Laundry. Send for a descriptive pamphlet. For sale by Grocers, Seedsmen, Agricultural Dealers, Druggists, and by the manufacturers.
JAMES BUCHAN & Co., No. 190 Elizabeth-st., New-York.

BEST VARIETIES OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS BY MAIL.
We will furnish strong and vigorous Plants of the following varieties by Mail, at prices annexed, guaranteeing their growth, correctness and safe carriage. JUCUNDA—OUR NO. 700; KITLEY'S GOLIATH, NIMROD, NAOMI, LUCIDA PERFECTA, each $1 per doz., $3 50 per 50; $6 per 100. FILLMORE, TRIOMPHE DE GAND, WILSON, GOLDEN SEEDED, BRIGHTON PINE, AGRICULTURIST, and JENNING'S WHITE, 50 cents per dozen. One dozen of each of the above kinds for $8, or 50 Jucunda and one dozen of each of the others for $10.
J. KNOX, Box No. 155, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BEAUTIFUL Hardy Flowering SHRUBS.—Deutzia Crenata, Spirea Reevesii plena, Calycanthus Macrophyllus, the three, by mail post paid, $1, one true Spanish Chestnut, one Fertile Currant, one Philadelphia Raspberry, one Kittatinny Blackberry, $1 50, or the 7, one plant each, $2. Address
W. S. CARPENTER, No. 165 Cedar-st., N. Y.

BYERS Metallic "Swine Jewelry," or "Anti-Rooters," for sale by the Hardware and Agricultural Dealers. Price per dozen, post-paid, 60 cents; samples 10 cents; 7,000 sold in one day. Address S. BLAKE, Bucyrus, Ohio.

ELLIS' FERTILIZER. AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE. Unsurpassed for all kinds of Crops, Lawns, Gardens, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Strawberries, &c. For certificates see pamphlets. Price $50 per ton. Address orders to J. A. ELLIS, No. 13 South Delaware ave., Philadelphia.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, MILK, BUTTER, &c., effectually Preserved without sugar, without Cooking them, and without air-tighting the jars or cans, by a new, cheap, healthful, and effectual method—that of the AMERICAN FRUIT PRESERVING POWDERS. Circular sent free, or a Manual of 32 pages, containing full description and directions for preserving said articles sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents. These Preserving Powders are put up and sold for 50 cents per Package. Sent by mail to any part of U. S., for 75 cents, postage paid, or will send a small sample for trial, enough for a few pounds of Fruit, to any part of U. S. for 15 cts. Agents wanted; exclusive rights given. Address L. P. WORRALL, Gen. Agent, No. 165 Chambers-st. New York City.

JUST THE THING FOR FARMERS—Chase's Improved Dollar MICROSCOPE, sent to any address on receipt of $1, with directions. Address O. N. CHASE, Boston, Mass. Or, FOWLER & WELLS, New-York City.

KITTATINNY BLACKBERRY.

	100	1,000
TRUE Extra Strong Yearling Plants, with strong whole roots, $2 dozen	$10	[illegible]
BLACKBERRY, Wilson's Early, new, very large, and early, strong yearling plants, $5 dozen	30	[illegible]
RASPBERRY, Golden Cap, new, large, very early, and productive, $1 dozen	5	[illegible]
RASPBERRY, Thornless, Black Cap, $3 dozen	[illegible]	
RASPBERRY, Clarke, strong Plants, $3 dozen	30	
RASPBERRY, Philadelphia, new, large, fine, $4 50 dozen	30	
STRAWBERRY, Jucunda, true, 60 cents dozen	3 50	
GRAPES, Concord, layers, strong	8	[illegible]
GRAPES, Concord, second-class, excellent	6	[illegible]
GRAPE CUTTINGS, Concord, strong, 10,000, $40		5
GRAPES, Hartford Prolific strong first-class	10	75
Also Delaware, Ives, Creveling, Iona &c.		
OSAGE ORANGE, first class, 1 qr. packed		3
OSAGE ORANGE, second-class 1 qr. packed		2
EVERGREENS and SHADE TREES, immense stock.		
SOFT or SILVER MAPLE 8 to 10 inches, 10,000 $20	50c.	2 50

ROSES, best sorts, as Giant, Mad. Chas. Wood, Gen. Washington, Mean, Climbing, &c.

ROSES, Marshal Niel, finest new rose in years, very best yellow monthly, every way desirable and worthy—very large full double, exceedingly fragrant, and free blooming. Good plants, $1 each, $9 per dozen.

VERBENAS, DAHLIAS, GLADIOLUS. Greenhouse and Bedding PLANTS generally including RITORNAS, a very showy border plant. Bedding Plants and Wholesale Catalogues sent for 3 red stamps.
F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington Nursery, Ill.

MISSOURI MAMMOTH BLACKBERRY—Fine, well rooted, potted Plants $3 per dozen; $20 per 100. Kittatinny Blackberry, $1 50 a dozen, $8 per 100. Packed in Moss. Charges prepaid. L. L. WILLITS, Buchanan, Mich.

MISSOURI MAMMOTH BLACKBERRY.
ROOT CUTTINGS—per 100 250 500 1000
$3 $7 $12 $20
Address WARDWELL & Co. West Dresden Yates Co., N. Y.

PURE BRED JERSEY BULLS—Yearlings and Calves, $25 and $30. H. GOODMAN, or S. J. DUNNING, Lenox Mass.

PLANTS BY MAIL—For $5 I will send six choice varieties of Pear grafts, ½ doz. Cherry, and ½ doz. La Versaillaise Currants. Send for a price list. Address P. T. QUINN, Newark N. J.

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EDWARD J. EVANS & Co., York, Pa.

SHARES' COULTER HARROW—Well made. Saves much labor in preparing ground, and increases crops by covering seed properly. Send for descriptive circular. PEEKSKILL PLOW WORKS, Peekskill, N. Y.

THE TRUE JUCUNDA, Our No. 700 STRAWBERRY.
Whoever fails to plant the *true* Jucunda this Spring will certainly regret it. The coming season will prove it to be the most valuable Strawberry grown. We will furnish by mail 12 plants for $1, 50 for $3 50, 100 for $6; or by Express the purchaser paying express charges, 200 for $10, 1,000 for $50. No better investment can be made than to plant in large quantities.
J. KNOX, Box No. 155, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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B. T. BABBITT'S TOILET SOAPS,
MADE FROM PURE VEGETABLE OILS.

NISHWITZ Monitor MOWER and REAPER.—The lightest draft and most practical machine in use. Also, NISHWITZ PULVERIZING HARROW, an implement every farmer wants, was awarded the special Gold Medal at the great National trial 1867. For circulars or agency, address
F. NISHWITZ, Williamsburgh, L. I.

12 CHOICE VARIETIES of GRAPES by MAIL FOR $7.
For $7 we will send by mail one strong vine of each of the following valuable kinds: CONCORD, HARTFORD, CREVELING, IVES, BENTZ, ALVEY, ROGERS No. 4, SALEM, MAXATAWNY, IONA, ISRAELLA, and ADIRONDAC. All warranted true to name, and to reach their destination in good condition.
J. KNOX, Box No. 155 Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE PREMIUM SANFORD CORN.—500 Farmers will testify to its superiority over all other varieties. Yields largely. Ripens early. Seed packages by mail, enough for 50 hills. Post-paid for 25 cents; 4 lb by mail, post-paid, for $1, larger quantities at reasonable rates. Send stamp for descriptive circular. Address S. B. FANNING, Jamesport, Long Island.

WILLOUGHBY Patent Gum-Spring Grain DRILL, specially adapted to stony and stumpy fields. Send for circular to F. GARDNER & Co., Carlisle, Pa.

WORTHY of all FARMERS' ATTENTION. BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR PHOSPHATE is without doubt the best Fertilizer in the market, and is the only Fertilizer that varies in its composition, according to the crop for which it is intended to be used. Pamphlets giving full particulars furnished free of charge, by addressing the manufacturer,
GEO. L. BROWNING, No. 20 Market-st., Camden, N. J.
The manufacturer is a practical Farmer.

30 YEARS devoted to growing SMALL FRUITS—130 acres now in Strawberries, Raspberries and Blackberries. Send stamp for catalogue. Club rates and Commissions on orders.
WM. PARRY, Cinnaminson, N. J.

12 BEST RASPBERRIES FOR $4 BY MAIL.
HORNET, PILATE, PHILADELPHIA, CLARKE, NAOMI, DURBINO, FRANCONIA, IM. BLACK CAP, BRINCKLE'S ORANGE, PURPLE CANE, KIRTLAND and ALLEN'S HARDY.
We will send one strong plant of each of the above choice varieties by mail, guaranteeing their genuineness and safe carriage, for $4.
For full description and much valuable information, send 10 cents for our small fruit catalogue of 64 pages.
J. KNOX, Box No. 155 Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAUSES AND CONDITIONS OF DISEASES.

SECOND LECTURE ON HAUSMANN BY DR. HERING.

We have seen that Hausmann divides all human pains into two classes, first, pains that shoot in lines along the fibers; and second, pains that spread out from a central point. These as effects correspond to two classes of chemical substances, one wherein the *equivalents* predominate and the other wherein the volumes predominate. The table of morbific substances constructed upon this characteristic forms the basis of the doctrine of diseases developed by the author. Each of the two main divisions of this table comprises three sub-divisions. In the class wherein the number of equivalents predominates we find in nature *major* proportions, *middle* proportions, and *minor* proportions in the degree of predominance.

We find also three subdivisions in the class wherein the weight predominates, and these divisions follow the laws of those in the first class. The question, therefore, presented to Hausmann was: Do corresponding forms exist in the tissues? If the two primary divisions of chemical combinations have been found to correspond to two opposite species of original cellular beginnings of morbid development, the supposition may be allowed that if we find three subdivisions in the causes, there should be also three corresponding types in the effects; and this was found upon investigation to be true. Hausmann points to three distinct types in the development of tissues, and no more. Proving the truth of this position by physiological facts, quoting the microscopic anatomical researches from the highest acknowledged authorities, he arrives at the conclusion that in health, as well as in disease, the three types are preserved. First, the beginning of the tissues either progress by evolution, unfolding like the horns of a snail, when they project; or, second, by a development in a straight line, into layers, arranging the cells in a row; or, third, by heaping into conglomerations each mass commencing in the cells, either nuclear or extra nuclear.

And this brings us to the Third Book of Hausmann, which is the part of the work that most concerns us. Its contents are Hausmann's entire doctrine. We may call the first two Books the introduction to the third; the two succeeding, additions; higher stories of the same building. The author divides the causes of diseases, as he calls the mineral substances in his tables into five classes, based upon the five "periods" of their origin. This classification is observed throughout, and is made the keynote in the grand harmony of nature whereon rests the entire structure of this wonderful investigation. Thus from the two wings developed in the First Books, we derived, in our investigations in the Second Book, six subdivisions. In the Third Book each of these subdivisions is considered with reference to five periods of creation, and is thereby resolved into five divisions of its own. We have thus to make ourselves familiar with five times six sources of causes, each having a well characterized form of diseases. In the two introductory parts, we saw the mathematical qualities of these chemical elements, and their combinations on the one side, and on the other the microscopic anatomy of the tissues, particularly what is called the pathological anatomy, and were taught how intimately they were related; that they stand as causes and effects; we received all this as the framework of a building; now the building itself is here erected. The same "causes," the minerals, are here brought before us, not according to their chemical constituencies, but according to their forms. All substances, simples or compounds, when they change from the gaseous or the fluid state into the solid, and assume a form of their own, crystallize, that is, assume a form which is regular, angular, and measurable. Only some substances called colloids, or glue-like, remain forever servants of circumstances, and are formless. Some other substances, as silex, are formless under certain conditions; under other conditions they crystallize. The crystals are complete or incomplete, according to the surrounding circumstances. Water freezing in the air crystallizes as snow, perfectly; in hail it shows its tendency to regularity. Sugar sometimes crystallizes in very minute, but perfectly regular forms, in the cells of the cane; in large crystals it is prepared as rock candy. In the bulb of the onion we find crystals, and in the roots of the rhubarb; the latter, by aid of the microscope, are discovered to be crystals of oxalate of lime. Even in animals we sometimes find crystals, but this seems always dependent on a morbid state, not appearing in the perfectly healthy condition. The science of the geometrical form of crystals has thus become a branch of natural history, and a doctrine of importance to the physician. Not only as an element in chemical examinations, and a necessity in pharmacology; not only because it is the mathematical part of mineralogy, but because it is an essential requirement in the diagnosis of many diseases. Hausmann now makes a knowledge of Crystalography indispensable to the study of Materia Medica, and very unexpectedly, yet quite naturally, combines it with Zoology. Crystalography, for the first time in the history of medicine, becomes an essential part of the physician's preliminary study: the science of crystals is the basis of the doctrine of the conditions of diseases. Looking over the five divisions made in this third book, or rather the five periods in creation, we find the whole scientific structure of the author rests on the forms and species of crystals created at the different geological periods. He clearly demonstrates that all minerals, or causes of disease, appear in five successive periods in the creation of the world, those of each succeeding period being of a higher order. In the same period, and in corresponding order, the plants and animals appear, rising gradually to a higher development until the most complete and perfect organism is attained. With new classes of animals came also new organs, with functions more independent, new tissues, also whole systems of tissues. Thus, there is not only a parallelism of the form of the crystals, the plant, and the new animals created in each period, but also in the tissues and the functions. Thus, for the five periods of creation, there are also five characteristic functions of animal life, successfully developed, and clearly distinguishable. The propagating, the separating, the nutritive, the perceptive, and the reflective. The conditions of life of the animals belonging to each period are determined by the characteristic predominating functions and tissues. The crystallizing chemical substances belonging to any period, if they become causes of disease, act on the animal tissues, and affect the organic functions belonging to that same period. The conditions of animal life in each period we find again as conditions in the same disease of such tissues, and have them as modalities in our *materia medica*. What is placed in Gross Comparative, *materia medica*, at the bottom of the page—the aggravation and amelioration by sleep, by rest, or motion, by damp weather, &c., we now find as belonging to the crystals of each period, acting as causes, found in the corresponding plants, find it as life, conditions of the animals of the same class; we find the corresponding tissues in man, diseased, and can discover the tissues by the modality, and, of course, also, the drug indicated in such diseases. The minutia rejected by many of our "half halves" now come into notice; they appear at the very head, become leading truths, based on natural science. Thus the old doctrine so often ridiculed by shallow practitioners, the "*signatura rerum*," particularly the signature of plants, is revived. It became particularly clear by the fact that plants belonging to the same family had similar symptoms, as nux vom and ignatia, belladona and hyoscyamus, aconite and pulsatilla, &c. The botanists had arranged such plants according to their form, their organic construction; the chemists discovered the same, and found very similar alkaloids in them, and the homeopathic school similar symptoms. No one would deny the similarity of effect as far as there was a chemical similarity, but the chemical similarity was found to correspond with similarity of structure and form. If a is like b, and b is like c, then c must be like a, and that is nothing also but a signature.

The philosophy of the old signature of things is now revealed by the new development of the new science. Hahnemann and his school set out to prove all substances, whether they had been used as drugs or not and, by actual experiment on healthy people, discover their nature. The second step was to apply these drugs, governed by the symptoms, to the sick. The third step was to concentrate the effects obtained by *causing* sickness as well as by *curing* it. The fourth step was to compare these highest qualities thus discovered with form, color, relation to other substances, chemical qualities, &c. The fifth to bring all this into a natural order, in corresponding classes, divisions, and subscriptions. This latter is what Hausmann has done, led on by the finger-marks of nature, through the boundless kingdoms of Creation. Thus again: "The stone which the builders rejected, the same is become the head of the corner." Who falls on this stone shall be broken, on whom it shall fall, it will grind him to powder.

POLITICAL.

MICHIGAN.

THE VOTE ON THE CONSTITUTION.

From a considerable number of the most important counties of the State, we have complete returns of the vote on the Constitution, and from others enough to make fair estimates, which we give in the following:

AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION.

Bay	800	Monroe	1,583
Berrien	1,000	Macomb	1,080
Branch	60	Montcalm	160
Cass	1,200	Midland	160
Eaton	800	Newaygo	100
Genesee	600	Sanilac	50
Ionia	650	Saginaw	1,200
Ingham	400	St. Clair	1,200
Jackson	1,063	Shiawassee	400
Kalamazoo	1,000	Van Buren	800
Kent	625	Washtenaw	2,000
Lapeer	1,100	Wayne	5,000
Lenawee	1,060		
Livingston	1,350	Total	26,810

FOR THE CONSTITUTION.

Hillsdale 80

The net majority against the Constitution, as shown above, is 26,530.

PRESIDENTIAL.

LETTER FROM AUGUST BELMONT TO THE DEMOCRACY OF MINNESOTA.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. J. H. McKenney, esq., a member of the National Democratic Executive Committee, from August Belmont, its Chairman:

New-York, March 2, 1868.

J. H. McKenney, esq.—Dear Sir: I have forwarded to you the call of the Democratic National Committee for the holding of the next National Convention in the City of New-York on the 4th of July next. You will please confer with the State Central Committee of your State to the end that she be fully represented in the Convention by the number of delegates to which she is entitled. The National Committee is very desirous that an earnest appeal should be made to the conservative element throughout the Union which has not heretofore acted with the Democratic party. We call upon every Democratic voter to unite with us in our efforts to save our free institutions from the lawless despotism which now threatens the very foundation of our Government. It is only by the united action of all who love the Union and the Constitution that we can hope to drive from power in the next Presidential election the Radical party, which, by its representatives in Congress, has attempted to usurp the functions of the judiciary and executive branches of the Government, and which, by profligacy and corruption in the management of our national finances continues to burden our people with a system of taxation which must end in public and private disaster, unless arrested by a wise, sound, and economical policy, such as a Democratic administration is sure to give us. I hope you will lose no time in order to cause such measures to be taken in your State as will bring to our aid in the contest before us the combined strength of all those who are opposed to Congressional usurpation and negro supremacy, and who wish the restoration of peace and unity between all the sections of our common country under the blessings of the laws and the Constitution, for which our brave soldiers and sailors shed their blood and the nation poured out its treasure. August Belmont, Chairman.

SECRETARY STANTON DECLINES.

Washington, April 14.—The following important letter, from Secretary Stanton to Senator Cameron, is allowed to be published. It is a topic of talk in political circles this evening:

War Department, Washington City, April 14.

Hon. Simon Cameron:

Dear Sir: Perceiving in this morning's *Chronicle* that a communication has been signed by the Governor of your State, the Republican members of the Legislature, and other persons, asking your recommendation for my transfer, upon a certain contingency, to be the head of the Treasury Department. I hasten to request earnestly that no such recommendation be made. Enough of my life has been devoted to public duties. No consideration can induce me to assume those of the Treasury Department or continue in the War Department longer than may be required for the appointment and confirmation of my successor. Yours, truly, Edwin M. Stanton.

A CONVERSATION WITH GEN. GRANT.

Mr. A. M. Thomson, editor of *The Janesville Gazette*, and one of the best writers and soundest politicians of Wisconsin, has seen Grant, and is delighted with the man. He writes home to his paper from Washington: "At the residence of the Washburns, on Saturday evening (Gen. C. C. of our State and E. B. of Illinois are keeping house together on Capitol Hill), I had the pleasure of meeting a gentleman to whom the people are now looking with confidence and hope—Gen. U. S. Grant. Being a little Radical myself (only a *little* dear readers of *The Gazette*, but still a little), and having been an anti-slavery man long before the Republican party was born, I am free to confess that my hat has been irreverently kept on my head while the air has been blackened with the exultant toss of the caps of my political associates, in honor of the great chieftain. I always admired him as an honest, true man and as a great General, but I felt that at this crisis in our national affairs we could not afford to run any risks of being cheated in our selection of candidates, so I said that as soon as I could be satisfied Grant was to be trusted I should be heartily in his favor. This assurance of the General's soundness upon the political questions that have disturbed and agitated the public mind, was given long ago, and the Republican party declared for him with a unanimity never before known. So it was with sincere pleasure that I heard from his own lips the expression of sentiments touching our public affairs that filled me with the greatest confidence and admiration for the man. I cannot violate the propriety of that occasion to the extent of making public what was uttered by the General under the sacred privacy of his intimate friend's roof, but will simply say that hereafter I *know* what I am affirming when I recommend him as worthy of the confidence and support of the Republicans of Wisconsin. He conversed with the utmost freedom upon all questions introduced, and his criticisms upon public measures and public men were so fair and just as to commend them to the approbation of all present."

ALEXANDER T. STEWART AND GEN. GRANT.

Mr. P. Cuneo, *Sandusky, Ohio:*

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 27th inst., covering an extract from *The Allen County* (Ohio) *Democrat*, of 26th inst., stating that I had abandoned the support of Gen. Grant for the Presidency, has been received. With thanks for your kindness in drawing my attention to the article, permit me to say that it is entirely without foundation in fact. So far from having withdrawn from Gen. Grant's support, I am daily, as far as one individual can, exerting all honorable means to bring about his nomination and election, believing it to be the only effectual way of giving peace and prosperity to our present disunited Union. Very truly yours, A. T. Stewart.

New-York, March 3, 1868.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Democratic State ticket of Louisiana having been withdrawn, there are only two tickets in the field, one headed by Warmoth, and the other by Taliaferro. It is likely, says *The New-Orleans Picayune*, that the mass of our conservative people will prefer to vote for their present State officers; but as to Governor, they will be compelled to choose between the carpet-bag candidate and Judge T., who, though nominated by the colored people, is charged with being a Conservative.

James E. English, over whose election as Governor of Connecticut the Democracy have rendered themselves hoarse in inarticulation, was burned in effigy during the war for his indorsement of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation and general war policy, by those same nutmeg Democrats.

Gov. Jenkins of Georgia denies having advised non-action on the part of the Conservatives in the approaching election.

The Hon. William A. Graham of North Carolina has written a letter in which he argues against the propriety of the people of North Carolina adopting the proposed new Constitution.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Press* calls on either Senator Rodgers or Gen. Cooper to withdraw as Republican candidates for Congress from the State at large. It says if both persist in running, an inglorious defeat awaits the Republican ticket.

Col. William Phillips of Pittsburgh, in answer to a call signed by over 1,400 prominent Republicans of Allegheny County, Pa., declines to become a candidate for Congress in the XXIIId Pennsylvania District. He is President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

A call has been issued for a Maryland State Convention, in Baltimore, on the 6th of May, for the ostensible purpose of "reorganizing" the Republican party in that State. The movement is strenuously opposed by *The Baltimore American*, and other Republican papers.

Every Republican paper in Alabama, with one single exception—that of *The Nationalist* at Mobile—have the names of Gen. U. S. Grant of Illinois for President, and the Hon. Richard Busteed of Alabama for Vice-President, flying at their mastheads. *The Montgomery Sentinel* says:

> This is a fair expression of the Republican party of Alabama, and, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts on the part of some to prejudice the Republicans of Alabama against the fidelity of Judge Busteed, this fact proves that the party entertain the fullest confidence in him, not only as an officer of the United States Government, but in the correctness of his party faith.

I. W. Hayne declines a Democratic nomination in South Carolina, and advises every white man to vote against the new Constitution.

The Railroads terminating at Chicago will pass delegates to and from the Republican National Convention free of charge, upon the application of the Chairman of each State Republican Central Committee for a sufficient number of tickets for their respective delegations.

The Hon. H. H. Starkweather, member of Congress from the Third District of Connecticut, has published an address to the Republicans of his district, congratulating them on the fact that they have increased their majority in nearly every town in New-London and Windham Counties, and predicting that, in November, with Gen. Grant as their leader, the State will be triumphantly carried by them.

The New-Orleans Picayune suggests that the Democrats nominate Gen. Hancock for President, "the man who has proved the best friend the South has had since the war ended, and whose brilliant career as a soldier should gain for him every Northern vote which is not sworn away to Radicalism."

Judge Irwin of Georgia has a letter in an Augusta paper in which he says:

> The accounts I have received are the most flattering from all parts of the State except yours, from which I hear nothing definite. Bullock can easily be beaten by 25,000 votes. I shall publish an address to the people, recommending Gen. Gordon. I hope every friend of our good old State will exert himself for him. Cherokee will do her whole duty.

The Belvidere Intelligencer proposes John I. Blair, esq., as the next Republican candidate for Governor of New-Jersey.

At the city election in Beaver Dam, Wis., the entire Republican city ticket was elected for the first time in several years, so that the Republicans have control of the Council and City government. Last year the Democratic Mayor had over 100 majority. This year Republican, 84.

Denver, Colorado, elects a Republican Mayor by 59 majority.

The Hon. Wm. D. Porter declines the Democratic nomination for Governor of South Carolina. He says he does not consider it necessary or expedient to name candidates for State officers at this election, and that, under the proposed Constitution, he is ineligible to hold office.

That it would be gratifying to Mr. Colfax to receive the support of New-Jersey in the Convention there can be no doubt. In a letter to a gentleman of Newark, who had apprised him of the feeling in that State, Mr. C. says:

> "At Chicago, the first question above all others should be as to who would best strengthen the Grant ticket in the doubtful States—the real battle-field. If that selects another, I shall say Amen with all my heart, for with me all personal considerations are subordinated to the success of the cause we love, and we *must* save the country from that last calamity of all, Democratic and Rebel rule. If I should be nominated, I should regard it as a high honor, because conferred despite locality, and should be especially proud of the vote of New-Jersey, because it is the home of my ancestry."

The Hartford Times, by all odds the most indecent and reckless Brick Pomeroy Democratic organ in the Eastern States, overflows with such shameless items as this:

> Gen. Sickles is neither an eloquent speaker nor a profound statesman or thinker. But he takes great pains to *go about and exhibit his crutches*. There are thousands of men as good as he is in the country on crutches who keep quiet and will never vote a Radical ticket.

The Richmond Enquirer is flattering the North Carolinians, and urging them to defeat the new Constitution. It says:

> "Not only are the boundaries of Virginia and North Carolina coterminous, but the people of the two States are singularly homogeneous, and possess many of the same virtues and noble qualities of head and heart. They are flesh of one flesh and bone of one bone, and from the earliest colonial times have been united by the closest ties."

GENERAL NEWS.

The office of the Gettysburg "Swindle" has been closed.

The Rev. Dr. H. L. Baugher, President of the Pennsylvania College, died on the 14th, in Gettysburg. He had been President nearly 18 years.

The $20,000 legacy of Ralph S. Fritz, the benevolent citizen of San Francisco, who recently bequeathed that amount to help pay the National debt, was deposited on Thursday in the Sub-Treasury.

Mr. Peter Cooper, President of the American Industrial League, invites a conference of the friends of American Industry, in the Metropolitan Hotel, on Tuesday, the 28th inst.

Jack Harvey, well known as one of the most adventurous and daring Indian scouts of the Plains, died at Ellsworth, March 27th, of consumption. His parents are living at present in Dunkirk, N. Y.

A reunion, at Gettysburg, on the 1st of July, of officers of the Army of the Potomac, is proposed, and it is intended to purchase the Theological Seminary buildings as the nucleus of a national watering place.

The Mississippi River is "cutting away" on the Louisiana side at Vicksburg, below where the Grant Canal was dug, which latter is filling up, and the former threatens to leave the Hill City still further out of the water.

The Coleman House, Broadway and Twenty-seventh-st., has been enlarged by an addition of forty beautiful rooms on Broadway. A telegraph office has been introduced in the main hall for the convenience of guests, and for citizens in that neighborhood.

Among the acts passed by the recently adjourned Democratic Legislature of Maryland was one reciting that in Centreville, Queen Anne's County, "the owner of every dog or bitch for which a license shall be obtained shall have a collar put around his or her neck."

Miss Anna E. Dickinson corrects the statement that, in consequence of a failure of her voice, she has canceled her lecture engagements. Though she has recently suffered a great deal from hoarseness, she expects to keep all her appointments.

George McClellan, a young man of steady habits, good moral character, a member of the Methodist Church, committed suicide on Sunday evening, March 22, about two miles west of Fort Lincoln, by shooting himself through the heart with a revolver. He was about 19 years of age. He left a letter committing his body to his friends.

There appears to be little doubt of the successful escape of Col. Grenfell and two of his prison companions from the Dry Tortugas. Col. Grenfell, it will be recollected, was for a long time with Gen. Morgan in Kentucky. He left the South in the Autumn of 1864, went to Nassau, and from thence to New-York and Canada. He was afterward arrested on a charge of attempting to liberate Southern prisoners from a Northern fort, and was tried by military commission and sentenced to the Dry Tortugas.

The letter of Washington, thanking the city for the gift of the freedom of the City, was recovered in a case brought by the city against Do Witt C. Lent, who had purchased it for over $2,000 from the estate of John Allen. On the trial Lent set up possession by Mr. Allen for over 50 years. It was not shown how it came into possession of Mr. Allen. The charge was curious in saying that if Mr. Allen procured it dishonestly the statute of limitations made the title of himself and his assignees good, but if he obtained it honestly it could only have been a deposit and he had no title to it. The jury found that he came to it honestly, and it belonged to the city. The General Term affirm the charge of the Court, but Judge Sutherland dissents on the doctrine that 50 years possession raises a presumption of title, and that the burden of proof rests on the plaintiff to rebut this.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

New-York, April 20, 1868.

There has been a slight lull in the market for the last few days, partly the result of the unfavorable weather, and partly from the indisposition of the country buyers to take all the cotton goods they require at present prices. There is a lingering idea that the advance in cotton may not be maintained; and until the trade are disabused of this notion there is no probability of goods being bought freely. Agents, however, as a rule, hold light stocks, and can afford to hold their goods against this tendency.

The exports of Domestic Cottons from this port to foreign ports for the week ending April 16, 1868, have been as follows: To Dutch West Indies, 5 packages; to Cuba, 16 packages; to Mexico, 24 packages; to Brazil, 18 packages; total for the week, 63 packages; previously reported, 6,235 packages.

In Brown Sheetings there has been but a moderate business. Buyers lack confidence in prices, although manufacturers say that with cotton at present cost, they are making goods at a loss upon current quotations. Indian Head, Appleton A, Laurel D, Massachusetts and Newmarket H.H standards are each quoted by agents at 19c.; Amoskeag A, Wachusetts, Carroll and Stark standards, each 18½c.; Stark M, 17½c.; Ozark, 18c.; 4-4 Medford, 18c.; 4-4 Mystic River, 17½c.; 32-inch Nashua O, 16½c.; 36-inch do. R, 19c., and 40-inch do. E, 21½c.; 4-4 Harrisburg A 18 less 2 ℔ cent; 48-inch Wachusetts, 23½c.; 48-inch Indian Head, 24c.; 40 inch do., 21½c.; 4-4 Agawam, 15½c.; 4-4 Middlesex G, 14c.; 4-4 Macon, 16c.; 4-4 Savage, 17c.; 4-4 Augusta, 17½c.; ¾ do., 15c. 4-4 Warren A, 17c.; 4-4 Blue Ridge, 14c.; 4-4 Empire A, 13c.; 4-4 Standard, 15½c.; 4-4 Graniteville, 15c., net; ¾ do., 15c.; Indian Orchard, 13c. for W, 14c. for B B, 16c. for C, 17c. for A, 17c. for N N, and 17½c. for I; Pocasset Canoe, 40-inch, 19c. net; do. K, 16½c.; do. ¾ T., 9½c.; 4-4 Newmarket A, 14c.; Massachusetts, 17½c. net for A. 17c. for B B, 15c. for O, 16c. for fine E, and 18c. for 40-inch M do; 62-inch Phenix A, 17c.; ¾ Grafton M, 10c.; ¾ Ocean, 10½c., 40-inch Maxwell, 25c., and 39-inch Otis, 17½c.; 40-inch Kearsarge, 25c.; do. E, 18c.; do. W, 17c.; Allendale 42½c. for 9-4, 50c for 10-4, and 55c. for 11-4.

In Bleached Shirtings transactions are very much confined to a few leading makes of the higher grades, which are scarce and firm; low and medium qualities are in good supply, and rather weak. New-York Mills bring 28c.; Manville 100s are sold close to production at 28c., Wamsuttas sell at 25c. for 4-4, 20c. for 9-8, and ... for 5-4; 4-4 Tuscarora, 22c.; 9-8 do., 25c., and 5-4 do., 28c.; Bartlett's, 14½c. for ¾, 18½c. for 33 inch, 19c. for 4-4, and 22½c. for 5-4; Newmarket W, 20c.; do. C, 17c.; Massachusetts M, 17c.; 4-4 Maxwell Manufacturing Co., 25c.; Howe Manufacturing Co., 17½c.; Palmer River, 16c.; 4-4 Lonsdale, 20c. net; 4-4 Hope, 16c.; 4-4 Red Bank, 13c. net, and ¾ do., 11½c.; 4-4 Utica the Nonpareils, 25c.; 4-4 do., 32½c.; 6-4 do., 37½c.; heavy do. 60c. for 9-4, and 65c. for 10-4 do.; 4-4 Warren A A, 25c.; 4-4 Lonsdale Cambric Muslin, 30c. net; White Rock, 21c. net; 4-4 Aquidneck, 13½c.; ¾ do., 11½c.; 4-4 Auburnville, 17c.; Pocasset P, 10½c.; ¾ Social C. 11c.; 4-4 Watertwist, 16c., and Imperial, 20c.; 4-4 Langley, 20c.; Waltham, 6½c. for 10-4, 62½c. for 9-4, 42½c. for 8-4, 30c. for 6-4, 11½c. for 42-inch, and 16c. for 33-inch do.; Appleton X 16c.; Nashua, 25c. for 4-4, and 15c. for 4-4 do.; 4-4 Forestdale 20c.; Slater's, 18c.; 4-4 Wauregan water-twist, 23c.; ¾ Slatersville, 12c.; 4-5 Manville XX, 10c.; 4-4 Uxbridge, Union Mills, and Whitinsville, each 17c.; 4-4 Gold Medal, 16½c.

Brown drills are in steady demand at our last quotations.

In Canton flannels transactions are mostly in the way of speculative purchases.

Corset Jeans are in fair demand, especially the fair grades. Ward mills fine colored are quoted at 12½c.; Indian Orchard improved 12c. for colored and bleached; Amoskeag, 14½c.; Bates, 11c.; Masonville and Clodine, each 12½c.; Newmarket, 14c.; do. fine, 15½c.; Naumkeag and Laconia, each 14½c.; Naumkeag satteens, 18; Pepperell do., 15½c.; Kearsarge satteens, 18c.; Hallowell jeans, 14c.

In Stripes there is rather more doing, especially in the finer grades. Hamilton Stripes sell at 25c. for H S; American do., 14c. for 3x3, and 13c. for 6x3 do.; Fall Standard, 15c. for 3x3, and 16c. for 6x3 do.; Pittsfield, 9c.; Whittenton's are sold ahead at 18c. for C, 17c. for B B, 22½c. for A, and 25c. for A A; Amoskeag 6x3 do., 25½c.; do. 3x3 do., 24½c.; Arkwright, 18c. for 6x3, and 17c. for 3x3; do. Ticks are in good demand. Amoskeag bring 38c. for A C A, 30c. for A, 28c. for B, 23c. for C, and 21c. for D; Hamilton, 27½c. for B T, 22½c. for B T D, and 25c. for I T; Arkwright, 26c. for ¾ and 28c. for 4-4; 4-4 Conestoga Ticks, extra, 33c.; ¾ do., 28c., Gold Medal do., 23c. for ¾, and 28c. for 4-4; 4-4 C T do., 25c.; Premium A do., 36c.; do. B, 34c.; Pittsfield, 9c.; Lamont Eagle do., 22@35c.; Omega do., 22@42½c.; Hampden C C, 21c.; do. B B, 28c.

At the moment, Printing Cloths are rather quiet, but prices are steady on the basis of 9½@9½c. for 64x64.

The Print trade shows less general activity; low and medium qualities are in full supply, and weak, but choice styles of the better grades are readily taken at late prices. The jobbers quote as follows: American, 14½c.; Allens', 14c.; Allens' Pinks and Checks, 15c.; Amoskeag, 15c.; Amoskeag Mourning, 13½c.; Arnold's, 12c.; Bedford, 10c.; Cocheco, 15½c.; Cocheco Pinks and Purples, 16½c.; City Mills, 12c.; Conestoga, 13c.; Dunnell's, 14½@15c.; Freeman, 11½@12c.; Gloucester, 13½@14c.; Lowell, 12½c., London Mourning, 13c.; Merrimack, W Fancy, 15½@16c.; Merrimack, Pinks and Purples, 16c.; Merrimack, Cambrics, 17c.; Merrimack, D Fancy, 14@14½c.; Merrimack, Purples, 16½c.; Manchester, 13c.; Ocean Printing Co., 14c.; Oriental, 13½@14c.; Pacific, 14@15c.; Richmond's, 14c.; Sprague's Frocks, 16c.; Sprague's Pinks and Purples, 16c.; Sprague's Fancies, 14½c.; Simpson Mourning, 13c.; Troy, 7½c.; Victory, 11½@12½c.; Wamsutta, 10½c.; Wauregan, 13c.

Mous. de laines are quiet; prices remain the same, but there is a steady accumulation of goods, with a tendency toward lower quotations. The several agents quote 18c. for their goods.

The Woolen trade moves on steadily, but lacks spirit. Cloths of the finer grades of black and in good colors are in active demand, and bring good prices. Satinets are little wanted, and the lower qualities are weak, although not quotably changed. In Fancy Cassimeres there is a moderate assorting trade, the finer qualities bringing late prices, while low and medium grades are yielding. Kentucky Jeans are wanted, chiefly in the better qualities, and low qualities are dull and lower. The Carpet trade is active; fine goods are firm, and low qualities sell at a slight advance on early figures; Lowell Co.'s Ingrain bring $1 15 for superfine, $1 30 for extra super, and $1 50 for three-ply; Hartford Co.'s, $1 10 for medium superfine, $1 30 for superfine, $1 75 for Imperial three-ply, and $1 65 for extra three-ply; Brussels, $2 05 for 3 fr., $2 15 for 4 fr., and $2 25 for 5 ft.; Twilled Venetian, $1 ℔ square yard, and fine do. 90c.

In foreign goods there is a steady trade; new styles bring full prices; otherwise, prices are rather weak.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

RECEIPTS.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MONDAY, April 20, 1868.

Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Total.
5,611	131	2,591	16,145	13,623	38,101

These were sold at the following market-places:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Total.
At Hudson City Drove-Y'ds	2,167	....	....	3,291	....	....
At National Drove-Yards	1,734	44	1,015	109	....	....
At New-Jersey Stock-Yards	1,373	....	....	5,017	6,495	....
At Chamberlin's	277	77	271	971	....	....
At Fortieth-st.	....	....	35	6,067	7,128	....
Direct to buyers	30	10	1,200	190	....	....
Av. weekly rec'ts last year	5,544	64	1,220	21,154	20,005	49,053
Receipts last week	5,311	153	2,271	20,074	12,569	40,336

PRICES OF BEEF THIS WEEK.

	Cents per pound.
Extra Beef	19½@20
The next best on sale to-day	18½@19
That generally rated first quality	18 @18½
Medium, or good, fair quality	17¼@17¾
That of ordinary thin Steers, Oxen, and Cows	16½@17
Inferior or lowest grade of Cattle	15 @16
The general average of the market to-day estimated at	17½@—
Extreme range of prices from	15 @20
The most of the sales are from	17 @18½

Where the Cattle are From.—New-York, 278; Pennsylvania, 365; Ohio, 148; Michigan, 10; Indiana, 53; Illinois, 4,107; Missouri, 116; Kentucky, 172; Canada, 85.

Remarks.—A rainy day has its depressing influence upon the markets. There are 1,250 head on sale to-day, and it is evident that the supply is sufficient. In quality there is quite an improvement over last week, else we should have to report a decline of ½c. ℔ ℔, whereas the average is nearly kept up. Good fat cattle are in fair request, but common droves drag, and will barely be closed out, 150 to buyers hanging on for good bargains toward night. Several very fine droves from Lancaster Co., Pa., are in market, with some good Ohio and Illinois cattle. The average quality is good, with an almost entire absence of the scallawag breed, though there are some thin lots, both from this State and the West. A much larger number than usual are selling on commission for the original or second class of buyers, showing that speculators here saw little chance for making money by buying stock after arrival. The beef butchers find several things to compete with just now. The present is the season of the greatest supply of veal, more than 5,000 calves, dead and alive, being sent in for sale during the past week. Some of them have been sold low. Sheep are plenty and lower, while shad are running more freely, and, to a greater extent, take the place of beef. But the greatest things to contend with are eggs at 20c. each, offered in immense quantities—10,000 bbls. last week. The consumption of them has been unprecedentedly large, and, to quite an extent, lessens the demand for beef. Still, with all these, the cattle market is good to-day, fat cattle selling readily at 18@18½c., with quite a number of the tops at 19c., not to mention two or three pairs of the fancy at 20c. Indications point to a full supply of cattle during the present week, 240 head being already in at Communipaw, with 38 cars expected there to-morrow, and some 60 or 70 cars at Hudson City. The offerings at One-hundredth st. to-day were 1,250 head.

It seems that Henry Bergh is after the butchers under the plea that they cruelly treat the animals by keeping them without food a long time before slaughtering, though the fact is denied by the butcher about being put on trial for the alleged offense.

SALES OF BULLOCKS.

AT HUDSON CITY.

H. Westheimer sold 68 good 7½ cwt. Penn. steers and oxen for H. Kauffman at 17@18½c.

C. Hurd had 61 fine Ill. steers, of 7½@8 cwt., 17 of which brought 19c., and the balance 18@19c.

Coney & McPherson, for Woods & Gillespie, 17 Canadian cattle, 6½ cwt., at about 17½c., 91 for Maxwell & Berry, Ill. steers of 7½ cwt., good, at 17½@18½c.; 104 for Bell & Norris, rough Ky. cattle, at 17c. on 7 cwt.

Seiglo & Lauterbeck ran out 118 Illinois steers of 8½ cwt., fair flesh, at 17c.

Beach & Bray had 70 Illinois steers of 7½ cwt., sold at 17½@18½c.; 63 others, lighter, but finer, 7½ cwt., at 18@18½c., and 47 commonish Canada cattle, 6½ cwt., at 17c.

Woodruff & Bro. sold 109 Illinois steers, small and thinnish, 6 cwt., at 16@17c.: also 34 Indiana cattle for E. M. Erwin, very common, 4½ cwt., steers and heifers, at 15c.

Wildrick & Beardsley had 68 State cattle, weighing close upon 7 cwt., which averaged $121 50 each.

Miller & Morehouse sold 64 Ky. cattle, coarse and not fat, 6½ cwt., at 17½c., to dress 58 ℔ ℔ cwt.

Briggs & Gillett sold 49 Ill. steers, of 6½ cwt., at 17½c.

Dudley & Woodruff ran out 50 commonish 7 cwt. Ill. steers, at 17@17½c.

B. Westheimer, for M. Ullman, 85 Penn. steers, 81 of them very fine, 8 cwt., at 18@18½c., to make 60 ℔, and 17@17½c. for the others on 6½ cwt.

AT COMMUNIPAW.

J. T. Alexander had cattle enough for a market of his own, furnishing no less than 857 head; one lot of 118 were from Missouri, some of them coarse, but with a fine top, 7½ cwt., sold at 17@18½c., with a few at 19c. The rest were from Illinois, 302 of them still-fed, 6½@6½ cwt., common rough cattle, sold at 17@17½c., with a few at 18c. The balance of the cattle ranged from 6 to 6½ cwt., and brought 17@18½c. The cattle were divided up between W. Fitch, G. Tally, D. D. Alexander, and S. Ulery.

S. W. Allerton had 290 head Illinois steers on sale by Mead & Holcomb, and Geo. Martin one lot of 68 head, 6½ cwt., averaged $115; 63 others, good 7 cwt. steers, brought about 18c., with 90 very good, scant 8½ cwt., at 18½c. on the scales, 58 and 60 ℔ per cwt.

Bellis & Pidcock sold a car load common little 5½ cwt. Ohio steers, at 16c., to dress 58 ℔ per cwt.

G. D. Alexander, for himself and Cassell, 80 head good Ill. steers, strong, 7¾ cwt., at 18@19c., and 79 others, 7½ cwt., at 17½@18c.; also, for J. Forbes, 63 fair to prime 7¾ cwt. Ill. steers at 17@19c. We noticed 10c. refused for 16 of the fat ones, 59 ℔ to the cwt., George wanting 60 ℔.

AT ONE-HUNDREDTH-ST., MONDAY.

Seiglo & Co. sold 168 medium flesh, 6½ cwt. Ill. steers, at 17½c., and 160 others at same price on 7½ cwt.

Samuels & Co. ran out 104 scarcely medium 6½ cwt. Ill. steers at 16@17c., with 60 better cattle at 17c. on 7 cwt.

M. Dalton wholesaled his 17 Ind. steers to Murray & Glover at 17c. on 6½ cwt. M. & G. retailed them at 17½c.

Gillis & Healey had 70 very good 7½ cwt. Ill. steers sold at 18@19c., with 81 others, 6½@7 cwt., sold at 17@18c.

Hughes & Co. sold 24 head for J. M. England, a medium drove of 6½ cwt. Ill. steers, at 16@18½c.

B. Barnes sold a car-load of fairish 6½ cwt. Illinois steers at 17@18c.

R. T. Osborne & Co. sent in 84 common to fair 6½ cwt. Illinois steers, which S. Ulery sold at 16½@18c.

Teed & Wheeler, for A. Johnson, 57 fat Central Ohio steers, 8½ cwt., at 18@19c.—mostly 18½@19c.; 11 extra fine cattle for John Moss, choice Ohio grades, the best in the market, 11 cwt., at 19c.; 30 for Scott & Martin, Ohio steers, fair 6½ cwt., at 18@18½c.

F. Sener brought in a car-load of very fine Pennsylvania 3-year old steers, fed by himself in Lancaster County, and sold to Snowden & McConvill at 11½c. ℔ ℔, live weight, or $134 37 each, as they weighed 1,168 ℔, average.

J. Kelley wholesaled his 30 Pennsylvania steers, from Lancaster County, very good, 8 cwt., and brought 17½ cwt., to H. Westheimer, who retailed them.

Bartram & Culver ran out 62 Illinois steers of 6½ cwt. at 17@18c.

Merritt & Borchard had 63 Illinois steers, 40 of them very good, 7½ cwt., sold at 17½@19c., with a few at 19½c., and a single pair at 20c. The other 23 were commonish, 6½ cwt. cattle, and brought 16½@18c.

W. Thompson, for McBeth & Nichols, 30 very fine, 8 cwt. Illinois steers, at 18½@19c.

P. F. Cary, for H. R. Smith, 84 commonish, 6½ cwt. Illinois steers, at 16@17½c.

Eastman & Bro. sold 112 Albany bought Ill. steers, common to good, 7½ cwt., at 16@19c. They had a fine top.

T. Nichols sold 18 Ill. steers of 7½ cwt. at 18c.

T. J. Goff, for H. R. Smith, 41 common 6½ cwt. Ill. steers at $108 each.

Valentine & Williams sold 49 very good 8½ cwt. Ill. steers at 18@19c.—tops at 19c. on the scales to make 60 ℔ per cwt.

M. Lawless sold 10 thin Mich. cattle, mixed, 6 cwt., at 16c.

Milch Cows.—There is no change in the fresh cow trade from last week. While good, handsome, young cows are in demand and sell readily, those advanced in years, homely in appearance, and in thin flesh, will not sell even if "bagged up." Prices range from $65 to $90, with an occasional fine animal at $100, and even more if fancy. Size has much influence with the buyer, for if young, capable of thriving well and of large size, her value as a future beef animal is very much increased. Many of the milkmen keep a cow only one season, fatting her up and selling or trading off for a fresh cow, when the flow of milk is no longer profitable.

Veal Calves.—Counting up the live calves, and adding quite as many more for the dressed quarters from Penn., N. J., and Long Island, also the large numbers of hog-dressed veals brought in by the river barges, and the total for the week would be close upon 5,000 head, some of them, 'tis true, so small that two should be counted as one. These hog-dressed calves sell variously on different days, accordingly as the dealers are "stuck" or otherwise. Some days with a moderate supply the best have brought 16c., while on other days, with a perfect glut and a perishable article, good ones are sold at 12@13c., and down to 8@10c. for common to fair. Live range from 8 to 11c. for ordinary to good, with the best at 11½@12c. S. McGraw reports sales at Fortieth-st. of 8 head at $8 each; 26 calves at $10 41, and one extra fine veal at $18 50.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

Receipts this week, 16,145. Extra unshorn sheep, 9½@9¾c.; good to prime, 8½@9c.; common to medium, 7@8c.; sheared sheep range from 5½c. to 7c. for ordinary to good, and 7½c. to 8c. for prime and extra. Full half the stock now coming forward have been sheared. A few lambs are brought in, and if fine they sell for 18@20c. ℔ ℔, or $7 @9 each, but if poor and small they are hard to sell. Good lambs or none, say the butchers. The footings of sheep are not heavy, but the markets are overstocked, various lots holding over almost every night. To-day we have 900 fresh and 1,600 held over from last week, at Fortieth-st., with 918 at Communipaw. Sales are slow at a decline of about ½c. ℔ ℔ for the week. The majority of the stock now coming in is poor, and it is hard work to dispose of it even at low rates. Some of the thin lots at $4@$4 50 ℔ head is scarcely 6c. ℔ ℔. Really prime sheep are readily taken. Sales to-day at Fortieth-st. by James Kirby, one car 78 ℔ wool sheep, $7 15 ℔ cwt., and one car, 85 ℔, at 7½c. Hume & Elliott sold one car Ohio unshorn sheep, 84 ℔, at 7½c., with a car fine sheared sheep, also Ohio, same weight, at 7¾c., and 250 head Ohio clipped, very good, 80 ℔, at 7½c.

SALES FOR THE WEEK.

AT FORTIETH ST.

By Hume & Elliott, 2,291 head, part sheared, for $10,454 77, or $6 50 per head, averaging from $4 25 to $9 60 each.

S. McGraw sold 1,390 head for $9,923 12, averaging $7 23 per head, many of them being heavy wool sheep, one lot of 281 bringing more than $10 per head.

Jas. Kirby sold 653 head for $4,637 85, which is an average of $7 09 per head.

AT HUDSON CITY.

By Judd, Buckingham & McPherson, 4,625 sheep, for $31,623 95, or an average of about $6 80 per head, varying from $5 to $10 50 each.

Bliss & Dimmick sold 401 head for $3,213 55, or $8 05 average per head.

AT COMMUNIPAW.

By Bellis & Pidcock—3,623 head, one lot of 100 culls, at $4 each; another lot of 100, at $5; then 1 car of 90 ℔, sheared, at 5¾c.; 2 cars of 80 ℔, at 6½@6½c.; 6 cars of 72@86 ℔, at 7@7½c.; 2 lots of 82@87 ℔, at 7¾c.; 3 cars of 80@83 ℔, at 8½@8¾c.; 3 cars of 95 ℔, at $8 81½ per cwt., with 3 cars of 92@97 ℔, at 9½c., being fine fat sheep.

By P. B. Kase & Son—1,904 head averaging $7 per head, the range being from $6@$10 50 each.

AT CHAMBERLIN'S.

By Kase & Co., A. Van Wert and owners; sold 971 sheep averaging $7 26 per head, varying from $2 60@$11 50 each.

Swine.—With a steady market up to Saturday, prices ruling about as last reported, a better feeling was manifested, and, with 1,600 arrived that day, an advance of ½@½c. ℔ ℔ was obtained. To-day, with 18 cars at Communipaw and 14 cars at Fortieth-st.—arrivals of yesterday and to-day—the market may be quoted fairly active at the wide range of 8½@10½c., four cars of Western hogs, varying from 90 to 160 ℔ selling at each of the extremes; also a mean 2 cars 102 ℔ Ind. poor hogs, sold for 9½c., with 2 cars good Ill., 180 ℔, at 10½c. Reported for to-morrow, 8 cars at Communipaw.

(*For Brighton Cattle Market, see another page.*)

$10 TO $20 A DAY GUARANTEED.

Good Agents wanted to introduce our NEW STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE—Stitch alike on both sides. The only first class low priced machine in the market. We will consign machines to responsible parties, and employ energetic Agents on a salary. Full particulars and sample work furnished on application. Address W. G. WILSON & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

FREE! $200 Our new Catalogue of Improved STENCIL DIES. MORE THAN $200 A MONTH is being made with them. S. M. SPENCER & Co., Brattleboro, Vt.

NATIONAL DISH WASHER.

A machine that weighs only 30 lbs., and costs but $16. Will wash and dry the dishes for a family of ten persons in from five to ten minutes, without wetting the fingers. Has received the unqualified commendation of The Tribune, and all who have used or seen it. Agents wanted in every county. Eastern, Southern, and Western state rights for sale. Manufactured by S. D. SIKES, No. 500 Clinton-st., Buffalo, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED.

Fountain Pen, very durable, non corrosive, new, desirable runs smooth, writes three pages with once dipping. Sells quick $10 per day. Sample box, 12 pens, 35 cents; 12 boxes $2, post-paid; also Gold. MORSE FOUNTAIN PEN Co., No. 413 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia Pa.

MACHINERY.

THE GREATEST ASSORTMENT OF IRON AND WOOD WORKING MACHINERY in the country now on hand at the exclusive Warerooms of the NEW-YORK MACHINERY DEPOT AND NEW-YORK STEAM ENGINE COMPANY, Nos. 126 and 128 CHAMBERS-ST., opposite the Girard House, N. Y.

WATCHES!

"ELGIN"

ILLINOIS WATCHES.

Watches bearing the trade-marks of THE NATIONAL WATCH Co., OF ELGIN, ILL., were first placed in the market early in 1867, and have since been unhesitatingly pronounced by experts and connoisseurs to be unapproached in either excellence, elegance, accuracy, or cheapness, by any others to be had for twice the money, either of EUROPEAN or AMERICAN manufacture.

At one bound they have become the standards of excellence in their various grades; the fact is demonstrated that the West may surpass in the finer manufactures; Watches now go from the West to the East, and already the largest customers of THE NATIONAL WATCH Co., OF ELGIN, ILL., are the leading jobbers of New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and the railway officials of the principal lines throughout the country.

The General and Departmental Superintendents of this company are well known as having been in the employ of the largest of the old companies, designing and operating their machinery and contributing mainly to their success. These gentlemen now have a coöperative interest in excelling their past achievements. They have spent over three years' time, with unstinted money at their disposal, in constructing improved machinery and obviating such defects in the old as their maturer perception has detected, and with a corps of over two hundred expert operatives, carefully selected in Europe and America, their facilities are wholly unequaled by any establishment in the world for producing strictly first class watch movements at low cost.

From among the numerous testimonials received from experienced watch makers and others who have examined and are now carrying them, we present the following:

Chicago, Oct. 31, 1867.

NATIONAL WATCH Co.:

Having carefully examined and tested your Watches, we find them perfect in all their parts, of fine finish and well adapted to the wants of the time-keeping public. "We consider them the best made Watches in America, for the price," and equal to the finest European Watches, for accurate time, "that cost double or three times the money." We cheerfully recommend them to all parties wishing good Time-Keepers.

GILES BRO. & Co.,
W. M. & J. B. MAYO,
A. H. MILLER,
MORSE, RODDIN & HAMILTON,
W. H. C. MILLER & Co.,
H. OPPENHEIMER & Co.,
M. KRONBERG & Co.

The names above will be recognized as the leading Jewelers of Chicago. They have no pecuniary interest in the company, but freely testify as to the genuine merits of the watches, which for the past year have been sold by them.

A large number of the ELGIN WATCHES are in use upon the Pennsylvania Central Railroad in the hands of Conductors and Engineers, whose opinion of their merits is expressed in the following letter from one of the oldest conductors on the road:

Pittsburg, Feb. 12, 1868.

SECRETARY NATIONAL WATCH Co.:

Sir: Some three months ago, Mr. E. H. Williams, Supt. Penn. Central Railroad, handed me a watch manufactured by your Company, and desired me to test its accuracy. And I cheerfully testify that during a period of 15 years, as Conductor of Passenger Trains, I have never had its equal for accuracy in keeping time. During the three months I have carried it, I do not think it has varied one minute. My impression is, that they are the best watches for correctness of time that are manufactured for railway use; at least I have never had this one equaled.

O. M. ALEXANDER,
Conductor Cincinnati Express.

The custom of Railway and Express Officials, as well as all others who desire accurate time-keepers, is especially solicited. The ELGIN WATCHES contain original and selected devices not found combined in any others. SIX GRADES now in market, all WARRANTED by SPECIAL CERTIFICATE of the Company. For sale at retail by all jewelers throughout the country, and to the trade by the principal jobbers of Chicago, New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New-Orleans and San Francisco, at our Lowest Factory Prices.

NO MOVEMENTS RETAILED BY THE COMPANY.

CALL ON YOUR JEWELER AND ASK TO SEE THEM.

BUSINESS OFFICE AND SALESROOM, NOS. 159 AND 161 LAKE ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

C. O. D.

AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCHES.

NOW UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WATCH IN THE WORLD.

I will send to any address by Express a genuine WALTHAM WATCH, Chronometer Balance, Extra Jeweled, and in fine Silver Case, for $25, to be paid on delivery, accompanied with certificate of American Watch Company, guaranteeing it to be in all respects as represented. *The buyer to have privilege of examination in the possession of Express Company.* The purchaser is reminded that the price named is only a small advance on that asked for the bogus watch of unknown make, of no real value and dear at any price, and manufactured only for the purposes of fraud and deception, necessarily sold under fictitious names, and in such manner that the real swindler's name continues wholly unknown, and consequently redress becomes impossible.

Name and address must be distinctly written. Buyer to pay Express charge. Address

EUGENE BADGELEY, No. 157 Fulton-st., N. Y.

THE

NATIONAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICERS:

EDWARD A. JONES, President.
JONATHAN O. HALSEY, Vice-President.
JOHN A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.
JOHN C. DIMMICK, Attorney and Counsel.
HIRAM B. WHITE, M. D., Medical Examiner.

VERY GREAT ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO POLICY HOLDERS.

ASSETS LARGE AND RAPIDLY INCREASING.

ALL POLICIES NON FORFEITING.

ANNUAL INCOME $225,000.

DIVIDENDS IN 1867 AND 1868, FIFTY PER CENT.

By referring to a statement of Life Insurance Companies doing business in New York, published in The Weekly Tribune for April 15, it will be seen that the business of the NATIONAL increased for 1867 over 1866 more than FORTY NINE PER CENT while the expenses were increased but NINE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

The NATIONAL stands FIFTH in the list of Companies for increase of business of 1867 over 1866.

ALL KINDS OF POLICIES ISSUED ON VERY FAVORABLE TERMS.

Full prospectus and any information furnished by applying to the Company or any of its agents.

GENERAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY:

CHARLES L. MASON, North Granville, N. Y., for Vermont and Northern New York.
WARREN E. RUSSELL, No. 68 School-st., Boston, Mass., for Eastern Massachusetts.
JOSEPH W. HOLMES, Springfield, Mass. for Western Massachusetts.
JAMES E. ALFORD, No. 164 Second-st., Baltimore, Md., for Maryland.
M. R. HAYWARD, esq., No. 5 Weybosset-st., Providence, R. I., for Rhode Island and Connecticut.
STRYKER & WOODWORTH, Syracuse, N. Y., for New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana.
N. & & R. A. HYDE, Ann Arbor, Mich., for Michigan.
WINGATE & WIGGIN, No. 319 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo., for Missouri and Iowa.
MOORE & BUDDINGTON, Leavenworth, Kansas, for Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado.

☞ Address any of above for Local Agencies in their respective districts.

WANTED IN BUYING.

WANTED IN SELLING.

SHALER'S FAMILY SCALES.

YOUR WIFE wants one in weighing for the household, making cake, preserves, pickles, &c. They have no weights to lose, no lifting as with steelyards or spring balances. No Guessing. Place anything in the scoop or pan and its weight in pounds and ounces is instantly shown, like hours and minutes on the face of a clock.

SHALER'S SCALES NEVER ERR, and are used as a check upon the grocers' and butchers' scales. They tell how much more or less (usually less) you carry home than you have paid for, and thus save many times cost by preventing dishonest dealing.

THOROUGH AGENTS OR CANVASSERS WANTED in every town and county in the United States and Canadas, to whom exclusive territory will be given. Liberal discounts made. Samples sent on receipt of price; 75 pound Scale, $4 50; 12 pound Scale, $2 50. Orders for foreign countries solicited. Address

ALVAH BUSHNELL, General Agent,
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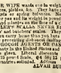


LOCAL AGENTS

WANTED.

Address with references,

AMERICAN
PAPER COLLAR
AND
BOSOM COMPANY,
Providence,
R. I.

EVERY FARMER SHOULD HAVE

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

These Scales have been manufactured by the *Original Inventors* for nearly 40 years, and are regarded throughout the country as *the Standard*; they were referred to as such by the Judges at the

GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION,

WHO AWARDED TO THEM THE

First Premiums, Two Medals.

Nearly two hundred different modifications are made, adapted to every branch of business. Among which are:

HAY, COAL AND CATTLE SCALES,

Capacity, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, & Ten Tons.

For weighing loaded wagons, carts, live stock, produce, &c. These Scales may be placed in the barn floor, in the yard, or by the roadside, where they can be made available for an entire neighborhood.

PORTABLE PLATFORM SCALES,

WITH AND WITHOUT WHEELS.

Convenient, accurate, and not liable to derangement.

	Platform.		Capacity.
No. 7	23 by 30 inches		2,000 pounds.
No. 8	do. 23 by 34 do.		do. 1,600 do.
No. 9	do. 21 by 29 do.		do. 1,400 do.
No. 10	do. 20 by 28 do.		do. 1,200 do.
No. 10½	do. 17 by 26 do.		do. 600 do.
No. 11	do. 16 by 25 do.		do. 600 do.
No. 11½	do. 15 by 21 do.		do. 400 do.

UNION OR FAMILY SCALES.

We invite special attention to this modification, as being particularly adapted to household use.

Pamphlets, with illustrations and full descriptions of the various modifications of Scales, furnished upon application by mail or otherwise.

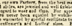
PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES:

FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 252 Broadway, New-York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co., No. 118 Milk-st., Boston, Mass.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & Co., 226 and 228 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & Co., No. 225 Walnut-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.
FAIRBANKS & EWING, Masonic Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.

SUPERIOR

Imitation Gold Hunting Watches.

THE OROIDE WATCH FACTORY.



Oroide cases, a newly discovered composition, known only to ourselves, precisely like gold in appearance, and keeping its color as long as worn, and as well finished as the best gold ones. These watches are in Hunting Cases made at our own Factory, from the best materials, of the latest and most approved styles, are jeweled and well finished, with a view to the best results in regard to wear and time. For appearance, durability, and time, they have never been equaled by watches costing five times as much. Each one warranted by special certificate to keep accurate time. Price $15. Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes. For this small sum any one can have an excellent watch, equal in appearance, and as good for time as a gold one costing $150. Also Oroide Chains, as well made as those of gold, from $2 to $6. Goods sent to any part of the United States by express. Money need not be sent with the orders, as the bills can be paid when the goods are delivered by the Express. Customers must pay all the Express charges.

C. E. COLLINS & Co.,
37 and 39 Nassau-st., New-York, opposite the Post Office (up-stairs).

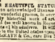
☞ TO CLUBS.—Where SIX WATCHES are ordered at one time we will send one extra Watch, making SEVEN WATCHES FOR NINETY DOLLARS.

☞ CAUTION.—Since our Oroide Watches have attained so high a reputation, and the demand for them has greatly increased, many persons are offering common and worthless watches for sale, representing them to be Oroide Watches, in some instances stating that they are our Agents. We will state most positively that we employ no Agents, and that no one else does or can make Oroide; consequently these representations are false. The genuine Oroide Watches can only be obtained by ordering directly from us.

A STATUETTE OF THE HON. HORACE GREELEY,

BY THE NEW PROCESS OF PHOTO-SCULPTURE.

THIS BEAUTIFUL STATUETTE (ABOUT 10 INCHES HIGH) is the one acknowledged likeness of the Great Journalist. The fidelity of this wonderful process, in every detail of form and proportion, makes it a truly historical work of art. It is issued in this popular, durable material (so well known in Rogers's groups) and put within the reach of the hosts of his admirers. It will be securely packed and shipped to any address in the United States upon the receipt of eight dollars ($8). Address McKAYE & Co., care Box No. 124 N. Y. Tribune Office.



POCKET KNIFE AND DOOR BUTTON. A most valuable invention. Agents wanted. Sale pearl knife by mail, $1 25. Circulars free.

A. W. HALL & SON, No. 203 Broadway, N. Y.

Ready Roofing

THE FIRST CUSTOMER IN EACH PLACE can buy 100 ft. of ROOFING AT HALF PRICE, $45. Samples and Circulars by mail.

READY ROOFING Co.,
No. 81 Maiden lane New-York.

TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX, OR Universal Neuralgia PILL.

A SAFE CERTAIN, AND Speedy Cure FOR NEURALGIA AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES.

Its Effects are Magical.

It is the UNFAILING REMEDY in all cases of Neuralgia Facialis, often effecting a perfect cure in less than twenty-four hours, from the use of no more than TWO OR THREE PILLS.

No other form of Neuralgia or Nervous Disease has failed to yield to this

WONDERFUL REMEDIAL AGENT

Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia and general nervous derangements—of many years standing—affecting the entire system, its use for a few days, or a few weeks at the utmost, always affords the most astonishing relief, and very rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure.

It contains no drugs or other materials in the slightest degree injurious, even to the most delicate system, and can always be used with

PERFECT SAFETY.

It has long been in constant use by many of our

MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS,

who give it their unanimous and unqualified approval.

Sent by mail on receipt of price and postage. One package, $1, postage, 6 cents. Six packages, $5, postage, 27 cents. Twelve packages, $9, postage 48 cents.

It is sold by all wholesale and retail dealers in drugs and medicines throughout the United States, and by

TURNER & Co. Sole Proprietors,
No. 120 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.—FIRST CALL, 10½ O'CLOCK A. M.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

U S 6s 1867 Coup
1,000..........112⅜
1,000 . 12 o'ck.112⅛
2,000 ....112¼
U S 6s 5-20 Reg '62
4,000.12 o'cl'k. 104½
U S 6s 5-20 Coup '62
50,000 12 o'ck. 112¼
100,000.. ..b3 112
U S 6s 5-20 Coup '64
1,000 ... .110
80,000.12 o'cl'k.110¼

U S 6s 5-20 Coup '65
15,000..........110⅜
5,000...........110⅛
U S 5-20 Cou '65 n
30,000..........108¼
U S 5-20 Con '67 n
10,000..........108⅜
16,000.12 o'ck..108⅛
5,000...........108¼
U S 5s 10-40 Reg
3,000.12 o'cl'k.102½

U S 5s 10-40 Cou
7,000...........102⅞
150,000.....b3 102⅞
144,000.... s3 102¾
Tres'y Notes 7 3-10
2d Series.
66,500 ....106⅜
15,000 ....106¼
2,000.. small.106¼
3d Series.
10,000..........106⅛

City 6s '76
2,000 101
Tennessee 6s
6,000 ....ex-c 68½
Tennessee 6s new
3,000 ...... 67½
25,000 67
Ohio 6s, '70
20,000.. 99
Virginia State 6s n
5,000 48
North Car St 6s
6,000.. ex-cou. 60¾
Missouri 6s
18,000........ 87
Mo 6s H & St Jo's
5,000....... 87
Alton & T H 2 Pf
1,000......... 85¼
Tol & Wab 2 m
1,000...... 82½
Clev & Pitts 4
1,000 80
Mil & St Paul 1
2,000 99
Bank of Commerce
5 120
Amer Ex Bank
25 .. ex-div 115
Ocean Bank
20 ....102½
Canton
600. 47
Western Union Tel
400........ 37½
300........ 37¼
100.. ... b10. 37¾
Mariposa Pref
200 10
Boston Water Pow
25 19
Adams Ex
50 ...... 63½
200 63

Pacific Mail
5 93
100 ...... 91½
100 ...... 91¾
Union Navigation
100 23
Wells-Fargo Ex.
100 29
100 ...... 29½
American Express
25 63
United States Exp
100 ...... 63½
100 ..... 63¾
Mer Union Ex
200 ...... 33½
50 ...... 33¾
100 ...2d call. 33½
N Y Central
300 ...... 118¾
200 ....118⅝
1,100 ......118⅝
700 ......118¾
500 .... b3 118½
100 ...2d call 118
Erie
200 .... 69½
400 .... 69¾
100 ..... b3. 69¾
Erie Preferred
100 72
50 .... 71½
Hudson R R
200 ....131½
N Y & N Haven
150 137
Mich So & N I
250 .... 89¼
Panama
32 301
Clev & Pitts
300 ....ex. div. 81¼
400 ...... 81½
400... 2d call 82

Reading
1,000. 87
100 ...... 86¾
200 ..... s15. 86⅞
600 ..... b10. 87¼
100 ....2d call. 87¼
200. .... 87⅛
Chic & N W Pref
100 .... 78⅜
100 ...... 78⅛
350 74
100 ....2d call. 74
Clev & Toledo
400 ...... 103½
Clev. P & Ash.
450 100
Chic & R Island
100 92
100 ...... 92¼
300 ...... 92⅛
300 92
100 ...... 91⅞
100 ...... 91¾
400.. 2d call.... 92
Mil & St Paul
100 .... 61⅞
100 62
Mil & St Paul Pref
800 .... 74½
Tol Wab West
100 50
100... 2d call. 49¾
New-Jersey Cen
31 .... 116½
P, Ft W & C
400 102
300.... b30 102⅛
200 ...... 102¼
200 .... b30 102⅜
Ohio & Miss.
200 ...... 31¼
1,600 ...... 31⅜
300 ...... 31½
500 ...2d call. 31⅜

TUESDAY, April 21—P. M.

Gold closes at 139¾, after selling as high as 139⅞. The clearings of the Gold Exchange Bank were $40,381,000, and the balance $1,186,399. The Hamburg steamer took out $250,000.

Government stocks continue in good investment demand, and are again higher. The 7.30s sold at 106¼, and are held with great firmness. State and Railway bonds are firm, with few offering. Express stocks continue to improve. The railway share market opened strong, but at the regular Board fell off ½@⅞ per cent. This decline was followed by active buying, and everything offered was taken, and quotations at once put up to the extreme morning rates. The personal quarrels and litigations which have deterred investing parties from buying railway shares, and discredited them with money lenders, promises to be ended at an early day to the great advantage of all concerned. Mr. Drew has visited the city, and the announcement of a full settlement of the Erie troubles is considered as close at hand. The termination of difficulties among railway managers has already had a favorable effect on the market, and operations for an advance are made with great confidence. At the Second Board the market was steady and higher prices paid for leading shares. Adams Express sold up to 67, an advance of 4 per cent. Government bonds close strong and in demand for investment at quotations. The German bankers have been free buyers of the 5-20 bonds at full prices. The Assistant Treasurer purchased all the 7.30s offered at 106¼.

N. Y. WHOLESALE PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING April 21, 1868.

[Expressly for THE N. Y. TRIBUNE by our own Reporter.]

The following are the current rates of articles in good condition, as sold by commission houses at wholesale. Shippers receive 5 to 10 per cent less, deducted for commissions, beside freight and other charges. Boxes or packages should be carefully marked with paint, and the name of the sender should also be painted upon one end. Mail an invoice or list of the articles upon the under side of the cover, and send a letter by mail, containing an invoice and directions, also stating how and when sent. Clean packages and care in putting up will add much to the value of the produce.

THE TRIBUNE claims to be the Farmers' Friend, and aims to give the correct reports of the markets. It is also desirous that the producer should get the best price for his articles, but must again caution against the bait of extra inducements held out to them. A commission house doing a legitimate business is entitled to a fair commission, and it is far better for the farmer to pay it and get honest and prompt returns for his consignments, than trust to the promises of extra inducements, which implies the making of more money out of the articles, or excites the suspicion that something may be wrong in the returns. The most skillful and trustworthy doctors make the fewest promises.

BEANS AND PEAS.

There is a quiet and rather weak feeling in beans. As warm weather approaches the consumption is less.

Beans new Mediums, choice ₱ bu...	$3 30@3 50	Peas, Can., in bond..	1 50@ 1 55
Marrows, prime ..	3 70@3 80	Peas free......	1 65@ 1 70
Pea, per bush....	3 40@ 3 50	Southern Black-eyed	2 60@ 2 70

BUTTER.

Receipts of 3,019 packages for the week show a falling off from last week, but arrivals are now expected to steadily increase. Nearly all that is now received is new butter, so we drop the old. A sale of refuse lots of Canada is reported at 14c. No good Canada is offering, and about the only good old butter of any kind has been bought up and is kept for the retail trade, or to fill shipping orders. New ranges from 50 to 55c. for good to fine State, in Welsh and half firkins, while creamery pails sell at 56@58c., with a little of the pick of Orange County at 60c., though it is understood that 65c. is to be the price of selections to-morrow. A little Ohio butter is coming forward, and sells at about 45c.—some of the best has been bringing 46@47c.—but only a few firkins have as yet been received from the Western Reserve. Prices are expected to decline steadily, and possibly slowly if the present cold and wet weather continues. Fine and sound old butter is worth about the price of new. Some refuse lots have to be sold at grease prices. We quote:

State, Orange Co and River pails, ₱ ℔	56@62	Fine Welsh....	51@52
Country pails ..	50@55	Common to Fair	45@50
Choice half firkins ..	52@53	Ohio fine West. Reserve....	42@45
		Old Butter, common....	16@25

CHEESE.

Receipts, 2,885, with shipments of 12,100 boxes for the past week. The stock of old is nearly all in, and, with free shipments, there is a firmer tone to the market, with a feeling that all will be wanted. The home trade is using it up freely, taking what the shippers pass by—that is good fair cheese. Buyers for a foreign market either want a fine article, or something cheap, leaving the middle grades. They have taken common lots by the thousand, at 9@11c., a portion of them English Dairy Cheese. There are a few fancy factories still unsold, for which 16½c. if not 17c. could be obtained, but owners are under the impression they will be wanted about the middle of May, just before the new is well matured. Farmers making new cheese out of milk previously used for butter, must not expect to get much for it. Such is now worth 8@12c. An advance 1s. per cwt. is announced in Liverpool. We quote:

Factory, State, Good to Prime	16 @18½	Common to medium....	12 @14½
Poor to Medium....	13 @15	Skimmed, poor.	4 @10
West Reserve, fine....	15½@16	English Dairy, prime....	14 @15
Flat....	15 @15	Fair to good	11 @13
Farm Dairy, fine, ₱ ℔	15 @15½	Poor and skimmed....	8 @10
		Pineapple....	18 @25

EGGS.

Receipts, 13,213 bbls. for the week. With an increasing demand, while Eggs are so much cheaper than meat, and a little let up in receipts, though they are still very large, there is an improvement in the market to day amounting to 1c. ₱ doz., and an impression that they may go still higher, some dealers even refusing 23c. for single bbls. of State Eggs. To give an idea of the extent to which the Egg business is carried on in this city, we mentioned the fact, last week, that a single firm sold over 2,500 bbls. in one week. We now add that another firm sold over 3,000 bbls. during Easter week, and more than 2,000 bbls the week following, the whole amounting to between $80,000 and $90,000, as shown on the books. The bulk of the Eggs are selling to-day at 22@22½c. We quote:

N. J., L. I., and Pa., fresh ₱ doz	23 @23½	Duck, ₱ doz....	30@35
State, good, at mark....	22@23	Geese ₱ doz	50@60
Western and Southern, ₱ dz.	21@23	Egg Oats, ₱ bush, good....	60@65

FRUITS.

Cranberries are declining with no prospect of working them all off except at still lower rates. Strawberries from Georgia are expected the last of the week. We quote:

Apples, fine, ₱ bbl..	$5 00@$6 25	Ordinary to good...	$5 00@$7 00
Common, ₱ bbl	2 50@ 4 50	Poor soft	3 00@ 4 10
Cranberries, prime ₱ bbl....	8 50@ 9 00	Fine, ₱ bush, box..	2 50@ 2 75

FRUITS AND NUTS—DRIED.

Apples are selling slowly; few buyers being willing to pay more than 8c., no matter how fine. Peaches are scarcely so firm, Rhubarb now taking the place of dried fruits to a large extent. We quote:

Apples, Southern, new, ₱ ℔.	6 @ 7	Peaches, medium to good, ₱ ℔....	15 @17
Old ₱ ℔....	4½@ 6½	Poor....	10 @14
Western, new, ₱ ℔	7½@ 9	Unpeeled, halves, ₱ ℔...	10¼@11½
State, new, ₱ ℔....	8 @ 9	Quarters....	9 @10
Blackberries....	13 @13½	Peanuts, Va., ₱ bush.	$2 00@$2 50
Cherries, new, pitted....	22 @23	Wilmington, ₱ bush.	2 75@ 3 00
Pits in....	10 @—	Plums, pitted, ₱ ℔....	30@ 35
Peaches Eastern Shore, Va., peeled, ₱ ℔....	18 @30	Raspberries, ₱ ℔....	40@ 43

HIDES, SKINS, AND FURS.

Trade in these is slow and only prime or No. 1 skins bring the quotations. We quote:

Badger, each....	10@ 60	Mink, pale, each...	$1 00@$1 50
Bear, each....	$3 00@10 00	Muskrat, Spring	20@ 30
Beaver, blk, each....	2 50@ 4 50	Winter	10@ 25
Pale, each	75@ 2 00	Kits	5@ —
Bull, gr'n, ₱ ℔....	24@ 30	Opossum....	5@ 40
Cat house, each....	10@ 25	Otter, Northern....	4 00@ 8 00
Wild....	15@ 50	Southern....	2 00@ 5 00
Cattle, green hides, ₱ ℔	8½@ 9¼	Raccoon, Northern....	40@ 1 00
Deer, dry, ₱ ℔	25@ 45	Southern....	10@ 30
Fox, red, each....	75@ 1 75	Sheep....	1 00@ 1 75
Gray....	25@ 1 00	Skunk, striped....	20@ 40
Silver....	5 00@20 00	Black....	50@ 1 00
Lynx, each....	1 00@ 2 25	White....	5@ 6
Marten each....	1 00@ 4 00	Wolf, mute, each....	2 00@ 4 00
Mink, dark each....	4 00@ 8 00	Prairie, each....	1 00@ 2 00

HOPS.

The following is from the circular of Emmet Wells: "The views expressed in our last are applicable for the present week. Holders continue to press sales, and in many instances are compelled to grant material concessions in order to effect sales. Under the legitimate demand from consumers, however, the quotations given below correspond with the prices realized; still, prices are nearly nominal. The question is asked why there should be so wide a difference [illegible] and fancy grades of State and [illegible]—viz., 40c. ₱ ℔—while in Wisconsin the difference is only 25c. ₱ ℔ between the poorest and best. The reason in point is well understood by practical growers, and solves itself, simply by the fact that the common Hops of this State and the East, as well as those of Michigan, having been infested by the insect has brought about disease and mold, by which the lupuline or resinous properties of the Hop have been to a great extent destroyed. Wisconsin Hops, on the contrary, having thus far escaped the evils of the insect, retain more of the lupuline, beside preserving their natural bright color and desirable flavor, all of which gives them more value and brings their use more in favor. Furthermore, growers of this State, most of whom have been unable during the past few years to produce prime Hops, for the reasons above stated, have become careless in picking; and as the introduction of all foreign substances, such as leaves and stems, tend to destroy the rich flavor and aroma of the Hop, it becomes evident that neglect on the part of the grower to guard against these evils only serves to bring about a deterioration and lessens the value of his produce. Imports into New-York this week: From Bremen, 21 bales, from London, 5 bales; from Canada, 10 bales; total, 36 bales." Prices current of Hops in the New-York market:

State—Common to Fair....	10@20	Yearlings—of all grades....	10@25
Good to Prime	25@35	Old Olds	5@15
Choice to Fancy....	45@50	Foreign—Canadians, Common to Fair	15@25
Eastern—Common to Fair...	10@30	Prime to Choice....	35@50
Prime to Choice.	35@50	Bavarians, Common to Fair	30@35
Wisconsin—Choice to Fancy	45@55	Prime to Choice....	35@40
Michigan—Common to Fair	10@30	Belgians....	20@25
Good to Prime....	30@40		

MEATS.

Beef, mutton, and veal are lower—pork higher. Inspectors have been seizing the little dressed calves. Commission men now advise to send the calves in alive rather than dressed, some of the warm days or nights soon souring them. They are very abundant, and have to be sold lower. We quote:

Beef, Sides, ₱ ℔....	13 @15½	Lambs, each	$5 00@$6
Fore quarter....	12 @14	Pork, City dressed Western.	12½@13
Hind quarter....	15 @18	Veal, hog-dressed, prime ₱ ℔	13 @14
Mutton prime carcass...	12 @16	Common to medium...	6 @12
Common to fair....	8 @10		

POULTRY AND GAME.

Little poultry is coming forward, mostly alive. Dressed can only be brought from a short distance, unless packed in ice. Live fowls are selling well—geese slowly.

LIVE.

Chickens and Fowls, Western, ₱ ℔ ..	21@ 24	Geese, Jersey, ₱ pr..	$3 00@$3 50
State and Jersey.	24@ 25	Turkeys, Western, ₱ ℔....	24@ 25
Ducks, ₱ pair.	$1 50@$1 75	State and Jersey.	26@ 27
Geese, West., ₱ pr.	1 75@ 2 00		

DEAD OR DRESSED.

Chickens, choice N.J., ₱ ℔	27@ 30	Turkeys, N. J., ₱ ℔,	28@ 30
Good State....	26@ 27	Fair to G'd State	27@ 29
		Ducks, ₱ ℔....	27@ 30
		Pigeons, wild, ₱ doz.	1 25@ 1 50

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus is coming from the South and from New-Jersey; also Green Peas from Savannah and Charleston, with indications of an abundant supply. Potatoes are very firm. Some fine Bermuda Tomatoes have been put out at $1 30@$1 40 ₱ box. Russia Turnips are advancing. We quote:

Asparagus, ₱ bunch...	$1 00@—	Jackson White, ₱ bbl	4 00@ 4 25
Garlic ₱ 100	3 00@3 50	Peach Blow, ₱ bbl.	$4 75@$5 00
Onions, Red, ₱ bbl....	7 00@9 00	Delaware Sweets, ₱ bbl....	7 00@ 8 00
Peas, Southern, ₱ bush	3 00@3 00	New Bermuda, ₱ bbl..	14 00@ —
Potatoes, Prince Albert ₱ bbl.	4 25@ 4 50	Tomatoes, Bermuda, ₱ box	1 00@ 1 25
Mercer, ₱ bbl ..	4 75@ 5 00	Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl.	3 00@ 3 50
Garnet Chili ₱ bbl	3 75@ 4 00		
Buckeye, ₱ bbl...	3 75@ 4 00		

SUNDRIES.

Beeswax, Pure, ₱ ℔..	44@ 45	14 feet Hoops..	$40 00@$50 00
Impure....	27@ 34	12 feet Hoops.	30 00@35 00
Cider, ₱ gal....	10@ 30	Shooks and Heads, each	2 50@ 3 00
Corn Meal, coarse, new, ₱ 100 ℔....	$2 30@$2 35	Maple sugar—small cakes and bars, ₱ ℔	16@ 18
Fine Yellow	2 40@ 2 45	Large cakes and blocks	13@ 15
Fine White....	2 60@ 2 65	Maple sirup, ₱ gal..	1 25@ 1 50
Broom Corn, prime, ₱ ℔	11@ 13	Milk, ₱ quart	6½@ 6¾
Common	7@ 10	Newspapers, Books, &c., ₱ ℔....	6 @ —
Feathers, Live Geese, new &c. ₱ ℔....	75@ 85	Rags, Clean White, ₱ ℔	6 @ —
Mixed	25@ 50	Vinegar, Cider, ₱ gal..	10@ 20
Ginseng ₱ ℔....	90@ 1 00		
Hoops—Hickory and Oak, ₱ 1,000			

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.

BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD.

Reported for THE TRIBUNE *for the week ending Wednesday, April 21, 1868.*

Amount of stock at market:

	This week.	Last w'k.	1 yr. ago.		This week.	Last w'k.	1 yr. ago.
Cattle...	1,670	1,668	1,338	Fat hogs..	2,940	2,001	1,000
Sheep ...	5,940	7,415	4,457	Veals	600	650	600
Shotes....	—	—	600				

PRICES.

Beef—Per 100 ℔. on total weight of Hide, Tallow, and Dressed Meat. Extra, $15@$15 50; first quality, $14 25@$14 75; second quality, $12 50@$14; third quality, $11@$13; a few choice single pairs, $16. Some of the poorest cows, bulls, etc., $11@$12.

Working Oxen—$200@$315; handy steers, $100@$200, or much according to their value as beef.

Cows and Young Calves—Slim to fair quality, $45@$65; good to extra, $70@$100; farrow and dry, $37@$50.

Sheep—Per ℔. live weight, 6@8c.; extra, 8½c.

Fat Hogs—Per ℔. 10½@10¾c., live weight.

Veal Calves—$3@$12.

Hides—Brighton, 9½c. ₱ ℔, country lots, 8½@9c.

Calf Skins—16@18c. ₱ ℔.

Tallow—Brighton, 8½@9c. ₱ ℔; country lots, 7½@8c.

Pelts—$2 25@$2 50 each; country lots, dry, 75c.@$1 25.

REMARKS.—Of the cattle at market this week 210 are from Maine, 87 from New-Hampshire, 137 from Vermont, 83 from Massachusetts, 91 from Canada, and 1,070 from Albany—being the largest number of Western for several weeks past. There were also about 40 held over from last market, making the total on sale 1,725. The butchers were unable to sustain prices in the city wholesale trade in beef, and on some days during the past week were obliged to recede about $1 per 100 ℔ on the side. Consequently they have insisted on something like a similar reduction in the price of cattle, and the result is that drovers have been obliged to submit to a reduction of 50c. to $1 per 100 ℔. Their reluctance to do this on cattle that brought on the credit of the markets of the past two weeks has resulted in a slow, sticky trade. The receipts of Northern cattle at Cambridge amounted to 335, beside four or five lots of Western, sent over from Brighton, and sold at 13@14½c. per ℔. Of the Western at Brighton 2 were sold at 16c., 9 at 15½c., 28 at 15¼c., 68 at 15c., 68 at 14¼c., 53 at 14c., 4 at 13½c., 24 at 13¼c., 16 at 13c., and 32 at 10½c. live weight. The allowance for offal was also more liberal than last week, although the quality of the stock was better. We saw no Northern oxen sold over 16c. ₱ ℔, and but few at that; fair oxen at 14½c. to 14¾c.; lighter oxen, steers and cows at 13c. to 14c., and slim animals at 11c. to 12c. ₱ ℔. The stock at Cambridge was not all sold yesterday forenoon, and at Brighton the trade was equally dull. The best lots of Western, some of them very superior, are not sold at the close of this report. The market is just about as unfavorable for Northern sheep as for cattle. The Western sheep are nearly all delivered by the drovers on commission, and are taken by the butchers directly from the cars. We have seen none about the yards at Brighton for some time, and consequently do not know much about the cost. Evidently, however, the butchers are buying Northern sheep 1c. or more less ₱ ℔ than last week, and the drovers are much dissatisfied with the state of the market. Some took their droves over to Brighton, while others hired the butchers to market them on commission. One lot of 18 shorn yearlings were reported at 6 cents per pound; most lots at 6 to 8c. per pound.

HALSTED & PUTNAM, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 68 Pearl st., New-York. "Quick sales and prompt returns." ☞ Send for our Weekly Price-Current and Marking Plate.

MERCHANTS' UNION PRODUCE Co., No. 311 Greenwich-st., N. Y. Receive Butter, Cheese, Eggs, &c., strictly on commission. Refer to Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers, New-York.

STREVER & BRAYTON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 73 Barclay st., New York, make prompt returns and furnish the best of references. Send for our circular.

LATEST EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 21—5 p. m.—Consols close steady at 93½@93⅝. Illinois Centrals 89½. Eries, 46½. United States Five-Twenties close quiet at 70¾ for the old issue.

FRANKFORT, April 21—Evening.—United States Five-Twenty bonds close steady at 75½ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, April 21—Evening.—The Bourse is firmer. Rentes, 69 francs 35 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, April 21—5 p. m.—The Cotton market closes dull. The advices from Manchester are favorable, but the heavy arrivals have caused an unusual dullness in the market; the sales have been only 6,000 bales. The following are the closing quotations: Middling Uplands, 12¼@12⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 12½@12⅝d. The Breadstuffs market closed quiet and steady; Corn, 39/6 per quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat 16/9 per cental for California White, and 14/6 for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5/1 per bush. Oats, 4/3 per bush. Peas, 47/6 per 504 ℔. Flour, 37/ per bbl. for Western Canal. Provisions are dull; Beef, 125/ per bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 85/ per bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 64/3 per cwt. Cheese, 54/ per cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon 49/ per cwt for Cumberland Cut. Sugar, 29/6 per cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Rosin, 7/ per cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 12/ for Medium. Turpentine, 31/6 per cwt. Tallow, 45/6 per cwt. Linseed Oil £35 per ton. Refined Petroleum 1/3 per gallon. Spirits Petroleum, 9d. per gallon. Linseed Cakes, £10 15s per ton.

ANTWERP, April 21.—Petroleum, 43½ francs ₱ bbl. for Standard White.

HAVRE, April 21—Evening.—Cotton dull; the following are the closing figures: Tres Ordinaire, to arrive, 148 francs ₱ cwt.; good Low Middlings, 147 francs 50 centimes per cwt.

Spring Cloakings.

E. S. MILLS & Co.,
SPRING CLOAKINGS.
MANTLES, WOOLENS,
FRINGES, GIMPS, BUTTONS, &c.,
AT LOW PRICES.
Nos. 51 and 53 WHITE-ST., NEW-YORK.

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MADE FROM PURE VEGETABLE OILS.

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PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
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COMPLETE FIRE-PROOF STRUCTURES,
COLUMNS, LINTELS,
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ANNUAL INCOME FOR 1867.................. 2,050,000

POLICIES ISSUED IN 1867. 10,253

TOTAL AMOUNT INSURED, OVER..............$50,000,000

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SARSAPARILLIAN, SARSAPARILLIAN,
associated with other ingredients of extraordinary curative properties, enters into the composition of
RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT,
and this remedy may now be considered as the most effectual and quick curative remedy in all Chronic Glandular, Skin, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. In diseases of the Lungs, Bronchi, Throat and Liver, it affords immediate assistance. It communicates its curative powers through the blood, sweat and urine. The moment it is swallowed it commences its work of purification, and the expulsion of corrupt humors from the blood. It repairs the waste of the body with sound and healthy material, and secures functional harmony of each depraved organ in the natural secretion of its proper constituents. In cases where there is difficulty in the Kidneys, and Diabetes, Gravel, Catarrh or Irritation of the Bladder, Bright's Disease, &c., &c., is present, this remedy will give immediate relief, and insure a cure.

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Answer.—We have a number of cases of persons that were unsuccessfully treated on the Parisian plan of vapor baths of Mercury, Arsenic, Sulphur, and the administration of Mercury, Potass, Iodine, where their sufferings were only suppressed, and in a few months the disease appeared again—that as far back as 1848-50—and when treated by the Renovating Resolvent as prepared under the new process, were cured, and, since married, have had children, and no trace of disease or impure blood has been developed in their children up to this time. We have not heard of one instance of the reappearance of the old disease that was treated by the Resolvent under its new mode of preparation. As it is now prepared, its power over all diseases generated in the blood, or where there are poisonous elements in the blood, either Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Worms in the Skin, Salt Rheum, Cancerous Ulcers or Tumors, is quick and positive. In all cases where there is disease caused by impure blood, depraved habit of system, functional derangement, or through the evil effects of Mercury or imperfect digestion, this remedy *will* cure, if it is in the power of human agency to do so. The experience of over 25 years gives us confidence in the curative efficacy of our Remedies, and justifies us in making these promises to the public.

Dr. Radway can be consulted at No. 87 Maiden-lane from 12 to 2 p. m. free of charge.

Price of R. R. Resolvent (Sarsaparillian), $5 for six bottles, or $1 per bottle, at No. 87 Maiden-lane, and by druggists. Ask for RADWAY'S RESOLVENT, and see that each bottle has the word SARSAPARILLIAN on the outside label.

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And after a test trial, ordered by the American Institute, with Pianos of the successful exhibitors at the Paris Exposition, was
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After the above verdict was rendered by the Judges, the Institute "came down" handsomely by awarding us what we had so fairly earned, a
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The Diploma is worded as follows:
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SAMUEL D. TILLMAN, Cor. Secretary.
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Teas and Coffees.

ESTABLISHED 1861.
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GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY
RECEIVE THEIR
TEAS BY THE CARGO,
from the best Moyune (Green) and Foochow (Black) Tea districts of China; and, also, from the finest Tea Districts of Japan, and sell them in quantities to suit customers
AT CARGO PRICES.
To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea Trade, we will start with the American Houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.
First. The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their houses in China.
Second. The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Teas.
Third. The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent in many cases.
Fourth. On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the Purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.
Fifth. The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in lines, at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.
Sixth. The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.
Seventh. The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.
Eighth. The Retailer sells it to the Consumer for ALL THE PROFIT HE CAN GET.
When you have added to these EIGHT profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the Tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than other dealers.
We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.
By our system of supplying Clubs throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same price (with the small additional expense of transportation) as though they bought them at our warehouses in this city.
Some parties inquire of us how they shall proceed to get up a Club. The answer is simply this. Let each person wishing to join in a Club say how much Tea or Coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price List, as published in the paper or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds, and amounts plainly on a list, as seen in the Club order published below, and when the Club is complete send it to us by mail, and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members can divide equitably among themselves.
Parties sending Club or other orders for less than thirty dollars had better send post office drafts, or money, with their orders, to save the expense of collections by express, but larger orders we will forward by express, to collect on delivery.
Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the Club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary packages for Clubs of less than $30.
Parties getting their Teas from us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom-House stores to our warehouses.
We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense within 30 days, and have the money refunded.
The Company have selected the following kinds from their stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs. They are sold at cargo prices, the same as the Company sell them in New-York, as the list of prices will show.

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Nos. 31 AND 33 VESEY ST.
Post-Office Box No. 5,643, New-York City.

EVIDENCE AFTER TWO YEARS' TRIAL.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31, 1867.
To the Great American Tea Co., Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st., New-York.
The accompanying list completes the second year of the existence of this club, and what I said to you one year ago, I can say again now, and that is, that the Club has been highly gratified with the goods received of your house, and is abundantly satisfied that better articles and lower prices can be obtained there than at any other house with which we are acquainted.
If two years' experience is any criterion for judgment, then the public can rest satisfied that THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY is no humbug.
Very respectfully yours, L. OAKS CARPENTER.

FOND DU LAC, Oct. 28, 1867.
To the Great American Tea Co., Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st., New-York.
GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 5th came to hand in due time, and likewise the box of Tea and Coffee. I received in good order, and gives good satisfaction. After eleven months trial I have never heard one complaint about your Tea and Coffee. As long as you do as well by us as you have done, we shall never be sorry for sending out The Great American Tea Company. Inclosed please find an order for more Tea and Coffee. Many thanks for your complimentary package.
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5 ℔	Mixed	F. Cummings....at..	1 00..	2 00
2 ℔	Young Hyson	F. Kinney....at..	1 25..	2 50
1 ℔	Young Hyson	W. Smith....at..	1 25..	1 25
2 ℔	Gunpowder	O. Pritchard....at..	1 50..	3 00
1 ℔	Young Hyson	T. Heathcoat....at..	1 25..	1 25
1 ℔	Oolong	T. Heathcoat....at..	1 00..	1 00
1 ℔	Java Coffee, ground		40..	40

And 13 others, amounting to..............$61 00

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